FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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HAW RIVER, ALAMANCE, N. C., August 1st, 1857.

Our Crops.—Corn is very prosperous; it is better than it has been for many years. Harvest is over, and Wheat is very good; Oats common. Should it continue seasonable, there will be an abundance of Corn made here.

HAW RIVER SUBSCRIBER.

County Subscription.—The Magistrates of Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday last, ordered a subscription of $60,000 to be made on the part of the County to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, subject to a vote of the people on the first Thursday in October. The $25,000 subscribed by the town of Charlotte is to be included in the $60,000 subscription.

Those who seem to know something of the sentiments of the people of the county, think that the action of the Magistrates will be approved at the polls on the day specified.

Charlotte Democrat.

Morehead City.—The above we learn, is to be the title of the town to be built at the eastern terminus of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. The distinguished gentleman whose name is given to the embryo city deserved the honor thus conferred. May its rapid growth justify the hopes of its most sanguine friends, and may its influence to prosperity be commensurate with the energy and enterprise of him whose name it bears.

Beaufort Journal.

Enormous Tumor.—On Wednesday the 29th of July, we witnessed the removal of a large tumor from the body of a negro woman belonging to Dr. A. Holmes of this place. The tumor was first noticed about 8 months previous to its removal. The patient was placed under the influence of Chloroform and Ether combined, and an incision of 15 or 16 inches made upon the distended abdomen, when an enormous fibro-cartilaginous tumor was exposed, and removed. The tumor after being dripped of a considerable amount of water and blood, weighed 24 lbs. Had it been weighed before dripping it would doubtlesss have gone to 26 pounds. The patient, though extremely weak at the beginning, sustained the operation well, and is at this writing, five days after, doing well. Drs. A. Holmes, H. A. Bizzell, J. A. Bizzell, W. G. Micks performed each their part in the work, Dr. Holmes doing the cutting. This is one of the largest tumors ever taken from a human body. It was attached to the right Ovary below, and to the Omentum above. On dissection it presented irregular bony matter, cartilage, hair, fatty matter, brain, brainy tissue, and numerous cells filled with water and puss. It was an extraordinary case.—*Clinton Independent.*

Superior Brogans.—On a recent visit to Thomasville, we stopped into the Manufactory owned by Mr. Charles M. Lines, where, besides other mechanical work, the manufacture of heavy Brogans is carried on quite briskly. These shoes are made of the best material,—the uppers being of heavy Southern tanned leather, and the soles of the best Southern red sole leather, three soles thick. We learn that several large slave-holders who have been in them, have expressed a determination to purchase no more Northern shoes for their negroes, provided they can be supplied by Mr. Lines, with this superior article. We are of the opinion that one pair of these shoes will wear as long as three Northern pair; and that the purchaser will, in the end, save at least one hundred per cent. in procuring them, instead of Northern work. We learn that Mr. Lines is prepared to fill the orders of Merchants by the box at such prices as will allow a fair profit. And we would advise the merchants of the surrounding country to send in their orders at once, that they may be filled by the commencement of the fall trade. Thomasville is situated immediately on the North Carolina Rail Road, convenient of access to a large portion of the State; and if merchants, especially those along the line of this Road, would forthwith send orders for a supply of these superior shoes, it would give great encouragement to a very worthy and enterprising citizen, who is doing all he can to add to the prosperity and wealth of the South.

Greensboro' Patriot & Flag.

The Goldsboro' Affair.—Dr. Davis was improving Saturday, and the chances now are, that he will recover. The elder Odenheimer is also better, with a prospect of ultimate recovery. The excitement has entirely subsided, and the German citizens who fled, have returned.

Our Minister at Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the London Court Journal, writes as follows:—

"His Excellency, Plenipotentiary Mason, having been reprimanded for throwing his arm round the back of the Empress Eugenie's chair, is making up his pack to fly to some retirement where he means, so says report, to study the affinities, in order to behave better next time."

[Of which the Mirror says.]

Our unlucky representative seems not even yet to have mastered the proprieties of his station. From all we have heard we suppose our country has never been represented by a gentleman who, in his private character ever so excellent, has ever figured more awkardly in his public one. Mr. Mason has now been sufficiently laughed at by his countrymen abroad, and should return and amuse his Virginia friends a little. Mr. Buchanan, himself our best behaved foreign Minister abroad of late, has now good and sufficient reason to recall Mr. Mason. He has put his arm around the Empress Eugenie's chair.

The Mormons.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, usually well-informed in respect to political movements, has the following on the subject of the Mormons:

"The apprehension of difficulties with the Mormons has subsided. No opposition will be made by Brigham Young to the execution of the laws by the federal officers. Brigham Young has not written a letter to the President, as was stated, but he sent him a Mormon newspaper, with an article, official of course, marked on the margin, in which Brigham's policy is set forth, as entirely peaceful, and subordinate to the United States laws."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1857.

On Tuesday morning last we hastily penned the few lines below, for the purpose of sending to our exchanges printed slips announcing the sad event which has shrouded our community in gloom. We intended at leisure to give more full expression to the universal feeling; but that has been so well done by the Mayor and the Hon. Warren Winslow, whose remarks we insert below, that we refrain.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 4, 1857—10 A. M.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN.

We are deeply pained to announce that our distinguished and beloved fellow citizen, the Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN, breathed his last at his residence in this vicinity a few minutes ago.

It has been apparent, for some weeks past, that his end was approaching. He himself was not less aware of it than were the sorrowing friends who had so earnestly hoped and prayed that he might be spared to them, to his State, and to his Country. He was prepared for the awful change. A life of purity is closed by a triumphant death. The honest and conscientious Statesman, the true Friend, the upright Man, has passed from the scene of his earthly honors, to his reward above—the "well done" of the faithful servant.

The Mayor has called a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, at 12 M. to-day, to make suitable arrangements for this sad occasion.

Mr. Dobbin was born on the 17th of January, 1814, and was consequently in the forty-fourth year of his age. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832; read Law in the office of the late Judge Strange; was eminently successful at the Bar; was elected to Congress in 1845, and declined a re-election; was elected to the Legislature from this county in 1848 and 1850; was Speaker of the House of Commons at the latter Session; and finally entered the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy in 1853, serving through the entire Administration of President Pierce, which he did much to render successful and popular. His devotion to the arduous duties of that station cost him his life. He has passed away, but his memory will live here, in a community which both honored and loved him, and for whose prosperity his last public letter breathed the most ardent desire.

TUESDAY, 12 O'CLOCK M., Aug. 4, 1857.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, called for the purpose of taking measures in testimony of their respect for the memory of their fellow citizen, the late Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN, who departed this life this morning, at half past eight o'clock,

On motion of the Hon. Warren Winslow, R. P. Buxton, Esq., Mayor of the Town, was called to the Chair, and A. McLean appointed Secretary.

The Chairman communicated the object of the meeting in the following feeling and appropriate manner:

Fellow Citizens:—This meeting has been called, at brief notice, for the purpose of publicly testifying our respect for the memory of our esteemed and distinguished fellow citizen, the late Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN; and for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed suitable and appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. DOBBIN died this morning at 8 o'clock. This sad event, while it casts a gloom over this community, where he was best known and loved, will also cause emotions of sorrow to be experienced in other communities than this, throughout and beyond the limits of the State. If to have filled one of the highest official positions under the Government, with universal acceptance, and distinguished usefulness to his Country, endears a man to the hearts of his countrymen—then will the Nation mourn over the death of JAMES C. DOBBIN! If to have been the foremost in the Legislative Halls of his native State, foremost in position, in usefulness, and in eloquence, entitles a man to the regards of his fellow-citizens of the State—then will North Carolina mourn over the death of JAMES C. DOBBIN! But, fellow citizens, it is not the statesman, it is not the legislator, that we lament—we lament *the man!* Here was his home, here is the scene of his early childhood, the field of his manly labors; hither was turned his longing gaze, when removed by distance, and engrossed with public cares—for around this spot his affections clustered. We have known him in all the relations of life—we are intimately acquainted with his many excellent qualities of head and heart, his exemplary character, his noble disposition, his winning affability.

It is meet, it is right, it is due to him and to yourselves, that you, citizens of Fayetteville, who first discerned his merit, and delighted to honor him in life—who gave him to his Country, to receive him back, alas, to die!—should be the first to gather about his bier, and shed tears to his memory.

The Hon. Warren Winslow prefaced the introduction of the resolutions with the following remarks:

MR. MAYOR:—In rising to propose resolutions giving form and effect to your suggestion, it might be expected, that, following the custom on like occasions, I should indulge in eulogy of the departed friend whose memory we have met to honor: and were I inclined to do so, there is no lack of abundant materials upon which to draw. But, Sir, here, in the place of Mr. DOBBIN'S nativity, among those who have known him from childhood, and have watched with delight his unobstructed passage towards distinction, among those who loved him well, because they knew him intimately, praise would be a work of supererogation; nor, were I disposed to the attempt, could I add any thing to what you, Sir, have so beautifully expressed.

This afflicting event had been anticipated for months. The joy with which his family and friends welcomed him back, at the end of his official labors at Washington, was tempered by the conviction forced upon all who looked upon him, that his earthly career was soon to close.

A kind Providence mercifully sustained him to the full performance of all his duties, and benignantly spared him, to reach the loved haunts of his youth, and the dear spot of his nativity, to breathe among us the last sigh of his departing spirit.

Endowed by nature with that rare quality of mind and temperament which lifts its possessor above all bias, and superior to all prejudice, while in the various employments and positions to which the partial favor of the people, and his party, called him, he fulfilled all his duties with admitted skill and honest administration, he secured and maintained the confidence and esteem of those, even, who differed from him.

Knowing him intimately from childhood to manhood, amid the rivalries of the school-days, which are but types of the serious collisions of the great world, with opportunities to observe him closely in that higher career he was destined to run, and did so successfully run, I may be allowed to bear my testimony to his worth, to his purity of morals, integrity of character, and kindness of heart.

Nature had indeed endowed him, with prodigal liberality, with all those qualities which command respect and win esteem. The road to fame and honor too often leads to unpleasant collisions and painful disruptions of friendship. It must ever be so, to some extent at least, in our imperfect natures. It was his singular good fortune, however, so to walk as scarcely to crush, in the path of his progression, a single flower of friendship or affection,—or hardly to excite envy or kindle enmity.

You know, Sir, how he was esteemed in his official relations: the light in which he was viewed by those with whom his late office brought him into intimate association, I have had extensive means of judging. In the course of a confidential communication with the distinguished Chief of the late Administration, personal to Mr. DOBBIN, I was struck with the tenderness of feeling and attachment evinced towards him, and my pride of birth-place was aroused by the kindly encomiums pronounced upon him, the confidence reposed in him, the weight attached to his opinion, and the value assigned to his services.

He has gone, Sir, full of honor, with no cloud to obscure his fame or dim the brightness of his character, and all that to us remains to do, is to pay to his memory the tributes of respect, alike due to him and due from us.

I propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of Fayetteville have heard with unaffected grief the sad intelligence of the death of their esteemed friend and fellow citizen, the late JAMES C. DOBBIN; an event the pain of which has not been softened nor diminished by its expectation for some months. Endeared to them by his urbanity of manners, purity of morals, and those shining virtues which adorn human nature, they mourn the departure from among them of the eminent patriot, the loyal citizen, and the christian gentleman. Finishing a career of honorable usefulness in the distinguished position to which he had been called in the federal government, in the administration of the duties of which he had secured the good opinion of the whole country, wasted by disease, and broken down in constitution by his labors, he returned to the bosom of his family circle, to die among the people of his native town, who had known him long, and loved him well.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family on this sad bereavement, and condole with them on their and our common loss; and with the desire of publicly demonstrating our respect for his memory, the Mayor be requested to solicit for us the privilege of superintending the funeral ceremonies, and that to this end he name a committee of eight persons to make proper arrangements, of which due notice shall be given.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to cause the proceedings of this meeting to be filed with the Town records, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Edward J. Hale, Esq.,

Resolved, That the remarks of the Mayor and of the Hon. Warren Winslow be embodied in the records of the meeting and published therewith.

On motion of John McRae, Esq., the Mayor was added to the Committee to be appointed to make arrangements for the funeral.

The chairman announced the following Committee:

Hon. WARREN WINSLOW,
E. J. HALE,
SAM'L T. HAWLEY,
JOHN MCRAE,
ARCH'D MCLEAN,
JAMES G. COOK,
CHAS. B. MALLETT,
CHAS. T. HAIGH.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. P. BUXTON, Ch'm'n.
A. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the members of the Fayetteville Bar, held at the office of William B. Wright, Esq., for the purpose of making arrangements for joining in the testimonials of public respect to be paid by our citizens to the memory of our deceased brother the Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, W. B. Wright, Esq., was called to the Chair and W. McL. McKay appointed Secretary.

Gen. John Winslow and Thos. C. Fuller, Esq., were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, and made the following report:

Whereas we have heard, with profound regret, of the death of our lamented and distinguished brother the Hon. J. C. DOBBIN.

Resolved, That, as a body, the members of the Fayetteville Bar will attend the funeral and cooperate with the citizens in doing the last sad offices for the illustrious dead.

Resolved, That at September term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions a general meeting of the Bar be held, and that at that time we will give expression to our feelings and opinions of the exalted character and eminent public services of him who in life was an ornament to our profession.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the town papers, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

W. B. WRIGHT, Chr'm.
W. MCL. MCKAY, Sec'y.

THE FUNERAL.

The Committee of Arrangements, after obtaining the consent of the family of Mr. Dobbin to conduct the obsequies on the part of the Town, directed that the Funeral should take place this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. That the Committee, with the Pall Bearers (consisting of Messrs. Wm. B. Wright, John Winslow, Edward Lee Winslow, James Martine, A. W. Steel, John W. Sandford, Wm. J. Anderson, and David Gee,) should repair to the late residence of the deceased at 8 o'clock, and on their return, with the body, should be joined at the town line, foot of Hay Mount, by the three military companies, Members of the Bar, and the citizens generally; the whole Procession then to repair to the Church. We need not say that the assemblage was a very large one,—the places of business being closed, the bells tolled, and every other demonstration of the universal respect manifested.

At the Church, the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, the Pastor of the deceased, delivered a feeling and eloquent Sermon. After which the Procession accompanied the remains to their last resting place, by the side of his departed wife.

A MISTAKE.—We think that our friend of the Charlotte Democrat, in an article in favor of "Free Suffrage," has been led into an error. He says: "According to the present law, aliens, foreigners who have not become or declared an intention to become citizens of the United States if they own fifty acres of land, can vote for a Senator, while a man born and raised in the State, who does not happen to own land (although he may possess thousands of dollars worth of other property, upon which he pays heavy taxes,) is deprived of the same privilege."

The Democrat has correctly stated the matter, so far as the law of North Carolina is concerned. It is provided in our State Constitution, that "all free men of the age of 21 years, (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate."

It is also provided, "That every foreigner, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer, land or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen."

So far so good for the Democrat. But the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the sole right to make citizens, by establishing "uniform" laws of naturalization. Congress has exercised the right and made the laws. And under them the Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided the provisions of our State Constitution as to citizenship, unconstitutional, void, and of no effect. Those provisions were embodied in our State Constitution in 1776 when there was no United States; and when the Constitution was amended in 1835 they probably escaped attention.

We are aware that the ultra "State's Rights" men have claimed for the States the right to regulate the qualifications of voters. And we are also aware, that in the new States of the West, in which foreigners constitute the larger portion of the population, State elections and Federal elections are participated in by natives and aliens alike. To our view all this is clearly wrong. The United States Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are supreme. Citizens can be made only under United States Law. Citizens only can vote at Federal elections. Yet by the U. S. Constitution all persons who can vote for members of the House of Commons of a State Legislature can vote at Federal elections. And if the Democrat's idea be correct, aliens, who, according to our State Constitution, can vote for Senator or Commoner, can also, according to U. S. Law, vote at Federal elections. The Democrat will doubtless see that in the case supposed the U. S. Law and the State Law come in conflict. Of course the latter must yield.

SUICIDE OF SENATOR RUSK!—A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans on Tuesday last says that advices from Texas state that Senator Thos. J. Rusk committed suicide on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is assigned.

Mr. Rusk, we believe, was a native of South Carolina. He served with great distinction in the Texan war of independence; and has represented Texas in the Senate of the United States since Feb'y 21, 1846. He has always been a favorite in that body, and latterly throughout the whole country.

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE.—The August No. (the 5th from the commencement of the work,) of this new Southern Magazine, has been received by the subscribers in this town, (among whom we have entitled ourselves to be numbered.) As it is a *Southern* Magazine, and of undoubted ability, so far, we go out of the ordinary track of Editors by giving it a notice, though it is only sent to us when we pay for it. Perhaps its distinctive character as a Southern work is in nothing more apparent than in the absence of that enterprize which is reduced to a system at the North, and which leaves no stone unturned—and particularly no Editorial stone—in advertising it, by enlisting the newspaper press in its favor. We get a multitude of trash from the North in that way, much more than we can read, or can consent to "puff;" but Russell's is a *Southern* work, as we have said, and we are anxious that it shall be liberally sustained. We are glad to hear, that by a little exertion on the part of the Postmaster in this place, quite a respectable list of subscribers has been obtained here, more than any other Magazine except Harper's ever had here. It will give him, or us, pleasure to aid in still further extending the list. Persons in other places should address "Russell's Magazine, Charleston, S. C." enclosing $3, the price of a year's subscription, or $22.50 for 10 copies.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT SALEM.—We learn from a friend who has just returned from a visit to Salem, that on Sunday night last, an alarming explosion occurred in one of the rooms of Butner's Hotel, which produced consternation among the crowded occupants of that establishment, roused them from their slumbers, and with the apprehension of the building being on fire, started all hands to tumbling out baggage, &c. The fire, however, was soon extinguished, when upon examination it was discovered that the explosion had occurred in the room of a Mr. Stout, (we believe the name is,) who had been a boarder in the house for the past eight years, and that he was prostrated on his bed, very much burned and speechless. He lingered till about 3 o'clock in the morning, attended by Dr. Zevely and other Physicians, when he died, without having been able to give any account of the accident. He had not retired to bed, and it is supposed had been trying some experiments with powder. He was a foreigner, without any known relative in this country, and possessed of considerable property. The walls of his room were blown down, and his furniture shattered, some of it blown into the street.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

Nicholson Thompson, Esq., a venerable and excellent citizen of Caswell county, N. C. (father of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior,) died suddenly on the 28th ult.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $18,689,896 30.

Sale of Wheat.—Sales of wheat have been made in this place at $1.—*Salisbury Herald.*

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, July 30th, by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. HIRAM CONNELLY to Miss MARY ANN McLEAN, daughter of the late Neill McLean.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 2d inst., JONATHAN EVANS, infant son of James P. and Emily G. Robertson, aged 1 year and 1 month.

Near Floral College, Robeson county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH McKAY, wife of Col. Wm. McKay, in the 80th year of her age.

MARY ANN GIBBONS, daughter of Rev. H. H. Gibbons, of the N. C. Conference, died of bilious dysentery, on Sunday evening the 28th ult.

In Davie county, N. C., on the 2d inst., after a short illness, Mrs. COLUMBIA HAIRSTON, wife of Peter W. Hairston, Esq., and daughter of the Hon. Archibald Stuart, of Patrick county, Va., aged 27. "No lady ever adorned the sphere in which she moved with more grace and loveliness. The possession of wealth, beauty, station and the adoration of friends seemed to move her not at all; and she walked her round of charity with a humility and christian meekness that are mostly seen in the ranks of poverty and obscurity. The zeal and devotedness with which she ministered to the wants and comforts of her numerous dependents, ought to serve as a rebuke to the carping of morbid philanthropists, and teach the world that there are many worse conditions on this earth than the life of a slave. It is not her relations only that will lament with poignant grief the death of Mrs. Hairston, but all her neighbors and acquaintances will mourn her as a *dear*—*dear* friend.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

WM. K. BLAKE, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
FRANZ J. HAHR, Professor of French and Music.
Miss LILIAS M. MCDANIEL, Mrs. ELLA L. BLAKE, Assistant Music Teachers.
Mrs. EMILIE COLTON, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. MARGARET E. HORN, Preparatory Department.
Mrs. SARAH A. LEETE, Governess.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue twenty weeks. It is highly important that all Students should be present at the opening of the Session, as classes are then organized and new studies commenced.

The ample arrangements and facilities of the Institution afford to young ladies an opportunity to complete a thorough, practical, as well as an accomplished education. In the government of the School, salutary discipline and due restraint will be constantly enforced. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of improper habits; to develope the judgment; to encourage industry and punctuality; and to cultivate on all occasions propriety of deportment. The Boarding Department will continue under the direction of Mrs. Sarah E. Leete, a Lady of experience and eminent fitness for the position. Her tenderness and solicitude for the comfort of the young ladies, and her watchful regard for the feelings of all, have gained her universal favor.

TERMS, FOR SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board, including washing, lights, fuel, rooms, &c.,	$70 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	10 00
" in Academical "	$12 50 and 15 00
" in Collegiate "	15 00

Latin, French, Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual prices.

For further particulars apply to
WILL. K. BLAKE, Principal,
or E. J. LILLY, Pres't. of Board.

July 27, 1857. 28*6t

WHICH TO CHOOSE.

Mrs. Champion, a rich widow of only thirty summers, and in the rich bloom of her beauty, was in the matrimonial market closely besieged by three suitors, all of them good-looking, all gentlemen, and all professing unbounded and disinterested affection for the fair lady. Capt. Trevanion had been a cavalry officer, but had retired from the service. He was a tall, dashing figure, with very aristocratic manners, and, like Ned Pepper, Paul Clifford's friend, possessing an "uncommon fine head of hair." Indeed, it was rumored that his ambrosial curls were not Nature's gift to him, but the *spolia optima* of some nameless and more favored individual, procured of Bogle by the intermediation of a certain amount of filthy hure. The Captain had inherited a large fortune.

Suitor No. 2 was a young man about town, very fashionable, polished, and pleasant. He contrived to keep out of debt, but his financial resources were very limited. Mr. Claude Careless evidently had a good prospect of success.

The third suitor, Mr. Stanley Moreton, was an art-student, and also cultivated poetry. Though very modest and unaffected, he was slightly eccentric in the matter of costume—wore a Rubens hat, and black velvet coat, and during the Kossuth excitement, had serious thought of completing his equipment by a feather; but his better genius saved him from the solecism. As he was quite sensitive and timid, had an awkward habit of blushing, and was silent in company, the captain and Careless made light of his rivalship, and considered the contest as confined to themselves.

The captain proposed, after the most approved taste of fashion, dropping gracefully on the knee, and pressing the lips that murmured his vows to the fair hand he solicited as his guerdon.

When he had retired, Claude paid his devoirs, and made his proposal with great earnestness. His professions of disinterestedness were no less emphatic than the captain's.

The painter came next. When alone with the lady of his love, he found a voice which failed him in the presence of others.

To each of the suitors she gave the same reply, namely: That she would return a definite answer to his suit exactly three weeks from date of his proposal, requiring him in the interval to refrain from calling or enquiring about her, and to absent himself from the city.

The commands of rich beauty are imperative. Each wooer promised a knightly obedience, and kept his pledge. The captain ran down to Newport, Claude went to Saratoga, and Stanley carried his sketch-book up to the White Mountains.

The widow shut herself up for three weeks. At the expiration of that time, punctual to the appointed day, hour and minute, the elegant captain entered Mrs. Champion's drawing-room, and surveyed himself from head to foot in the Versailles mirror, with a smile of satisfaction. He was engaged in self-admiration, when a light step recalled him to a sense of propriety. He turned and beheld the widow; but a thick veil covered her face. He drew a chair to her side and addressed her—

"Dearest Isabel," said he in his most persuasive tones, "allow me to remove the envious screen which shrouds charms that were never meant to be concealed."

"Alas! captain," said the widow, with a tremulous voice, and drawing her veil yet closer, 'those charms exist no longer.'

"Is it possible!" cried the captain in a tone of alarm. "What do you mean?"

"Since I saw you I have been very sick. When I was a child my parents neglected to have me vaccinated, and the ravages of the small-pox——"

"The small-pox!" cried the captain, pushing his chair back to the other side of the room.

"Don't be afraid, captain," said the widow; "it's all over, and I am dreadful object to behold; but of course that makes no difference in your affections."

"Hem!" cried the captain, "it would make no difference if I wanted to retire with you in the country to live like Darby and Joan; but to go into society—to introduce as my wife at balls and soirees a person disfigured by a dreadful disorder! O, Lord! ma'am, the idea never entered my head!"

"I release you from your engagement—you are free," said the widow.

"I have no doubt, ma'am," said the captain, greatly relieved, "that you will find individuals not exactly in my situation, who will be—will be very happy to—in short, ma'am, I wish you a very good day."

"Cold-hearted, vain egotist!" said the widow, when he had left. "I rightly guaged your character. You only wished for a handsome wife to enhance your consequence and parade in society, as you show off your handsome horse in the street. Let us see whether my thoughts have wronged Mr. Careless."

To Careless she told the same story. The young gentleman heard of the loss of her beauty with great *nonchalance*.

"But this is not all," said Mrs. Champion, "my business man has been with me all the morning. My investments were most unfortunate. I am completely beggared."

"How unfortunate," cried Careless, "for I am in the same predicament. I don't see my way through this quarter. Now it is very evident that it would be the height of folly for two persons without any income or prospects to marry only to multiply misery. I beg you to consider my proposal of last month only as conditional. Doubtless there are rash unprincipled men who would in my case think only of settlement, but I am too good a moralist and too good a citizen to think of persevering now. Farewell madam! farewell forever! I leave you with despair in my heart and madness in my brain."

Probably no declaration of despair was ever so hypocritical, and so thought the widow.

"He loved me for my money, as I thought I begin to believe that all the men are alike. If Stanley prove equally heartless, I shall renounce the perfidious sex."

The young artist heard of the loss of his lady's beauty calmly.

"It is a misfortune," said he. "Beauty is a glorious gift, but perishable; the true heart and mind alone remain unchanged till death."

"But I am poor, Stanley," said the widow.

"You give me new life, Isabella," cried the painter. "The world cannot say now that any mercenary views tainted the pure feeling with which I regard you. Trust me, you shall never want while I have brain and hand to work for you."

"Then take me for such as I am and was," cried the widow throwing off the veil, "both in person and in purpose, and forgive the fabricated tale, which proved two of my suitors worthless."

Freed from the veil, her dazzling beauty beamed on the painter in undimmed radiance, and her hand thrilled to his touch. Need we say that they were happy?

FUNERAL OF THE HON. JAS. C. DOBBIN.

When the Procession had been seated in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday morning last, the Pastor, the Rev. A. Gilchrist rose and gave out the following Hymn:

FUNERAL DIRGE.

Hark to the solemn bell,
Mournfully pealing!
What do its wailings tell,
On the ear stealing?
Seem they not thus to say,
Loved ones have passed away
Ashes with ashes lay,
List to its pealing.

When in their lonely bed,
Loved ones are lying;
When joyful wings are spread,
To heaven flying:
Would we to sin and pain,
Call back their souls again,
Weave round their hearts the chain,
Severed in dying?

No, dearest Jesus, no;
To thee their Saviour,
Let their free spirits go,
Ransomed for ever:
Heirs of unending joy,
Theirs is the victory:
Thine let the glory be,
Now and for ever.

The Rev. James McDaniel of the Baptist Church, then offered the following Prayer to the Throne of Grace:

ALMIGHTY GOD! Thou art our Maker and rightful Sovereign. All our springs are in thee. Thou sittest on the Throne, judging rightly, and ordering all things after the counsel of thine own will. Thou openest, and no man can shut; thou shuttest and no man can open. Thou changest the countenance of man, and sendest him away. It becomes us to recognize and adore thee, under all the dispensations of thy Providence, whether they be joyous or afflictive.

In thy infinite wisdom, thou hast called away from us, one of our most distinguished and loved citizens. We are assembled before thee, to perform towards him, the last kind offices of affection and friendship. And while we surround his remains, we would lift up our hearts to thee, in humble adoration and submission. We adore thee that he was such an one as he was—for the talents and qualities he possessed, and for the very excellent and useful life that he lived. But, above all, we adore thee that he was, as we believe, a christian—and for the christian virtues and example he exhibited—that when surrounded by the claims of the government, of which he was a distinguished officer, he remembered and recognized the still higher and more important claims of his God, and thus presented an example so worthy of admiration and imitation, to all his fellow men. We thank thee, that having finished his course, and gone down to death, he has left a glory on his life, so that while his kindred and friends sorrow, it is not as those who have no hope.

We beseech thee to graciously sustain and comfort the bereaved and loved ones. May they copy the example set before them, and walk in his steps, that they may all meet in heaven at last.

Sanctify to all who are present, this dispensation of thy providence. Help us to remember, that whereever we go—whatever we do—we must at last lie down and die. Teach us so to live, that when that hour arrives, we may have nothing to do but to die, and then enter into that rest which remaineth for all those who love and serve thee on earth. We ask all in the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

And unto God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be everlasting praises. Amen.

The Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, of the M. E. Church, then read the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians.

The Rev. Mr. Gilchrist preached the Sermon, as follows:

PSALM XXXVII, 37.—Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.

Human nature is fallen from the estate in which it was created. Conceive yourselves as standing in the front of a vast ruin; here and there a pillar stands to refresh the sight. The neatly chiseled capital, the beautiful shaft, and the solid base, are specimens of what the structure would have been had not Time and violence destroyed its integrity. They not only show the contrast between finish and the rudeness of surroundings, but they are to be regarded as furnishing a model for future re-construction.

Such a picture appears, amid the sad havoc created by sin, when such of the human race rise before us as combine in their persons rare gifts, consistent virtues, and conspicuous position. Sicken though we may at the experience of human selfishness and crime in individuals—mourn as we may at the disorder and depravity which spreads over the surface of society—and long though we should for that better land where man can bring no more blight upon his Eden, we cannot but regard it as a cheering remnant of forfeited blessing, when any are permitted to live who can edify the world by their example, and in their death speak for the instruction of survivors. We are not, however, to regard even such as exceptions to the operation of a universal law, that requires us to cease "from man whose breath is in his nostrils, for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Such men, we should recollect, were of like passions with others; nor should we attribute to them, in the sight of the grave, the properties of angels and of Gods.

The monster Death stands in our path, displays the corpse as his trophy, and seems to say, "man, at his best estate, is altogether vanity!" *Here*, while affection pays the tribute of its tears at the sore bereavement of a blessing that can never be restored: *Here*, while the Church expresses its gratitude for the living example and the dying testimony of consistent piety, and sorrows that it shall no more behold the loved form which once bent in public worship: *Here*, though aware that the Nation, when informed of the death of a valued public servant, shall haste to do him honor: *Here*, assembled in the sanctuary, we are reminded, that all that could die of a worthy man is now before the living God:—We see the end of human perfection contrasted with Infinity, and are led to say, even in calling to mind virtues which were valued and cherished, "None is good save One, that is God;" and even in the memory of earthly honors and distinctions, we are impressed with the fact, that "God alone is great."

You may view a pillar, standing in the midst of some Tadmor of the desert, with admiration; but reflect again, that pillar owes much for which you admire it to its surroundings. It is complete in the preservation of its parts; it is symmetrical in its proportions; contrasts strangely and pleasantly with what is mutilated and confused around; but examine it by itself, and you witness the same material with the other parts of the fallen edifice. You see the scars of injury; you know that the elements of decay are there, and will do with it as has been done with all beside. Nay more: would you raise Tadmor to its pristine glory, that very pillar must be be repaired and polished. So it is with those whom men account pillars in the social edifice; and we may well ask, whence the propriety of regarding any such as being perfect or upright? I reply, absolute perfection can belong only to God. And what the Scripture means by the term perfection as applied to man, can only be relative to the pursuits and habits of mankind as exhibited in their ordinary walk and conversation, and to particular men as being distinguished from their fellows in certain respects. Perfection and uprightness are both of them terms which imply accordance with some rule or standard. Perfection, therefore, in the Bible sense, implies the cultivation of those habits of mind, and the display of that conduct, which our great Law-giver will approve! When the term is used in Scripture, its adjuncts serve to explain it. Thus, "Noah was a just man, and perfect in his generation: and Noah walked with God." And of Job it is said, that "he was perfect and upright, and he feared God and eschewed evil." Thus the Almighty says to Abraham, "walk before me, and be thou perfect." Hence we see, that as the elements of that perfection spoken of, justice in our dealings with man, and close intercourse with God, are required. It is not my office to enlarge upon the meaning of the text, because, limited as to time, and the exigencies of the occasion, I am not allowed the ordinary latitude of a sermon. Suffice it to say, that the terms will apply to all whose christian character is so marked and defined, that the constant impression made by what is seen in them is, that they are governed by a fixed principle of obedience to the Divine will. Hence we will see that it is not a partial fondness,—investing character with specious virtues, or magnifying real virtues to an undue extent, or garnishing defects with false ascriptions of merit,—that comes up to the character given in the text. Nor is it the purpose of the exhortation to "mark and to behold the perfect and the upright," that we should copy after the mere idol of the hour, however decorated for the purpose of attracting our worship, or consecrated by fulsome praises for selfish ends. We may be deceived in individuals, but there is no mistaking the difference between what is called man-worship and that reverential awe with which we should ever regard the character of an upright man. We are to mark such as embodying the excellencies which we ought to prize. Mere abstract qualities may excite our imagination, and we may people the regions of fancy with beings such as never existed; and when we come to mix with the realities of earth, the effect will be disappointment, as we come to look around for the hero of our own fiction. But when Virtue walks abroad in human shape, is heard to give its utterance as echoes of a divine oracle, or mutely, and as it were without design to preach, preaching boldly by action—when we see proportionate harmony between the sentiments expressed and the practice pursued—when we behold a man's conduct not merely coming up to a certain point of responsibility, and when that is reached falling flat as though the strength was able for so much and no more—when men are not seen resisting evil with an onset that promises certain victory, but soon spending their strength with the struggle—when self-ignorance is not heard proclaiming that it cannot be bought, and seen actually refusing for a time the price offered, but no proof against a bribe when it is large enough: But when we see Principle rising with the claims of responsibility—gathering strength from the fight with opposition, and true always to its purpose under the strongest temptation to change—we say, this is the conduct that we are to behold and to mark. And with all that claim to its possession made by a loud vaporing of what can and should be done, and a readiness to make personal promises of what will be done, the foundation of that uprightness which is here commended is found to lie in the fear of God. Hence it is, that while we are willing to admit that some men not professing His fear have not swerved from the path of external rectitude, and have fulfilled what the world required of them, such men have never been secure from the danger of falling, even while they have stood! On the other hand, security in the possession of those virtues which are the world's admiration, has been entirely owing to personal religion. And the reason is plain: For to the strength of those considerations which insure, to a certain extent, uprightness in other men, there is added, in the case of the truly religious man, the consideration of allegiance to a Master whose claims are as just as they are unremitting, and Who, from those that love uprightness, never withholds the grace necessary to enable them to stand erect.

It were comparatively useless to contemplate any description of moral excellence except for the purpose of copying after it. What we greatly admire, we desire to imitate. That which induces admiration in those we are called to consider, is the simple fact of their perfection and uprightness. So that, leaving entirely out of consideration conspicuous station or the opportunity of eminent service, the obscure and the inferior should endeavor to show the same sincerity of intention to serve God in their day and generation, according to their own sphere, as the most exalted should do: both being assured that neither of them will lose their reward,—for "God will render according to what a man hath and not according to what he hath not." The motive for beholding and marking those who are models of moral excellence, is, that the end of such is peace. And so it must be from the nature of things. They enjoy a calm within and a calm without. A character marked by probity can leave no enemies. God shows Himself to such to be a reconciled Father in Jesus Christ; while within the breast there is a peace which the world knows not of—the fruit of pardon and remission of sins obtained in the name and for the sake of God's dear Son.

In considering in what way, my beloved friends, I could most suitably improve the mournful occasion that has called us together, I thought I could not do it better than by suggesting, if not of adequately portraying, the character of an upright man—for I believed that all who would hear me this day would be disposed to find in such a character a parallel to him whose remains now lie before us and whom we sincerely mourn. You knew him, for he was born and reared among you, —you valued him, for it was at the hands of his fellow-citizens that he received his earliest honors. And I speak the sentiments of all when I say, that these were fairly won and nobly worn. And when he had served his constituents to their satisfaction, both in Congress and in the State Legislature, you might have felt repeatedly an honest gratification that you had laid for him the foundation of a pedestal from which he evoked the respect and applause of the whole Nation, for the manner in which he conducted a difficult department of the public service. You thus became the partners of his reputation, and could and did greet him at his retirement from office with a proud feeling that it was one of yourselves that had returned home after acquitting himself with honor. But there was more than this in the reception which you gave him. He was a man to be loved as well as admired. In him the kindliest disposition blended in happy union with manly strength and will. He knew how to be firm without giving offence: to do his duty at all hazards, with the good fortune of never losing a friend or making an enemy. Hence, your greeting was marked by that sympathy in his condition, which has made his health for months a subject of fond solicitude and anxious inquiry. From what I here witness, I believe that, under the show and circumstance of a public funeral, there is a deep underlying of regret and sorrow, that you could not exhibit unless you had regarded him, while living, as the common friend. His public station might have been the setting, but his private virtues were the gem that you prized. And you weep because you will no more behold their display upon the earth.

I leave the task to others better able than myself to recall to your memories the features of his public career. Of these I will only use as much as may be necessary to illustrate his claim to be considered as a perfect and upright man. I seem to see him standing before me like a statue, not formed of rough granite or standing out in colossal proportions, but made of the finest marble, and showing the most beautiful symmetry. I may not see swollen muscles in that arm, nor is it raised in a warlike attitude as though in some bold attack it would crush an enemy at a blow; but I see a lithe, sinewy form, displaying the activity and firmness which the occasion may demand.

Let those who have traced him from boyhood up speak: Says one, who was his school-fellow, "the boy was father to the man." No tricks of unseemly mischief, no disposition to be the tyrant on the play-ground, or to show himself the sheepish, skulking coward who is apt to call down injury on himself by his own fears; but there he was, both unprovoking and fearless, the embryo man. Says one, whose testimony deserves to be taken, for it is testimony from home, I never knew him give me a petulant word or wilfully disobey my command. Trace him next to College; there he is the studious youth, attentive to rules, cherished by instructers, and beloved by associates: gathering golden opinions, and obtaining the reward of his diligence by departing with College honors. There he made a public profession of religion. I learned the fact at his own lips. That after a season of religious excitement had passed away, and many had fallen back into the world, when there were few or none to give him encouragement, save his venerated President, Dr. Caldwell, he came out from the midst of at least a hundred of his fellows, to avow himself thenceforth the servant of God. To that act, said he, I owe all my after success in life. In times of temptation, it has been my security; in times of difficulty, it has nerved me: it has been my shield and support, for I have thrown myself on God and been helped.

Trace him next in the professional walk which he had chosen. I would not trench on the province of his Brethren at the Bar, but his urbanity was everywhere proverbial, and his synthetical mind, able to construct a fair showing out of the materials presented to his hand, did away with the necessity of his employing, as his integrity would have led him to disdain, any improper artifice.

As a politician, he possessed the rare merit of never being offensive to his opponents: keeping his own temper, others could not be angry with him. Where too many have found a dirty pool, his hands remained unstained. In Congress and in the Legislature, his course was such as to please his constituents, and to win the respect of his fellow-members in both bodies. And here, as evidence of his public services to our own State, I can but remind you how much an afflicted class of our fellow-beings owe to his exertions, nor can I forbear bringing to your recollection the touching circumstances connected with the passage of the bill establishing a Lunatic Asylum in North Carolina. A noble woman, whose services in this respect are known throughout the length and breadth of the land, had plead privately but in vain with many of the members of the Legislature. A bill was introduced and it was lost; but the lady referred to had been constant in her attendance upon our friend's wife, who at that time was laid upon what proved to be her bed of death, and whose dying request was that he would exert himself for the passage of the bill. Shortening that period when he had retired with a stricken heart for the purpose of seeking consolation, he goes from his chamber to the House of Commons; he moves a re-consideration, and as though he hears the voice of his lovely wife penetrating his ear, and as though the spectacle came before him of the numbers of those throughout the State who are deprived of God's noblest gift, he pleads their cause from a gushing sensibility—losing sight of himself in his manly appeal for them, he knows not that he is effecting anything, until he becomes conscious of a death-like stillness in the room, and witnesses the tear falling from the Speaker's eye. He wins a triumph; the bill is re-considered and passed, and ample appropriations are made. That stately home of the afflicted should bear his name; for it is the monument of his sympathizing manhood.

Look to him next as a member of the Cabinet. Useful reforms will testify to the correctness of his judgment as well as the integrity of his principles. How difficult is the work of reform, when evils to be remedied are both multiplied and magnified. And yet he succeeds in establishing the principle, that promotion in the Navy shall go by merit and not by time of service. Here, he sustains the repution, previously acquired, of being able to do his duty, while giving as little pain as possible to those whom it might affect. Numbers, who might have conceived themselves injured by his course, found in him afterwards a sympathizer and an assisting friend. It is no common testimony to his worth, (considering the source whence it comes,) given recently to your speaker by a distinguished gentleman in the service of the Government: "He is the most truthful public man I have ever known, and without pronouncing him the ablest, he was the most popular member of the recent Cabinet."

Let us not forget, that while he labored so diligently and accomplished so much, he was for a great portion of the time a diseased man. Who but he could describe the pains which he took to conceal his infirmities; showing and receiving courtesies when he should have been in his bed; the whole time of his sojourn in Washington was a martyrdom; and when he came back among us, it was to thank God that he had been permitted to return to die among his kindred. And here too, again, I assert the parallel to the text is complete—his end *was* peace! How little are revealed to us of the meditations of a man whose ties are daily loosening to the world, and who every day is counting his steps to the grave, and looking beyond with hope. One interview I had with him I can never forget: Gratitude to God was his theme; and listening, as I did, to his rehearsal of the Divine mercy towards him from his youth up, I cut short an interview which, though greatly to my benefit, I feared would be to his injury—so great appeared to be the strength of his emotions, working upon a delicate frame. In the last interview I had with him, which was but recently, he expressed the most entire resignation to the will of God, and a full assurance of happiness in the world to come. I am told by one who witnessed the dying scene, that after addressing his farewell to his children, he composed himself in silent prayer, and then looked up in ecstacy and said, "Praise the Lord, O my soul!"

To his children, our friend has left the rich legacy of merited fame; to this community, the precious memories of a bright christian example; to his State and Country, the enduring effect of wise counsels and a benevolent heart.

And now, in conclusion, permit me to say, that the sense of our loss should lead us to gratitude to God for granting us the enjoyment of witnessing so rare a specimen of natural gifts and christian graces. We mourn that he was continued no longer, but let us thank God that he lived long enough to effect so much. Again, let us all imitate his example. We may not be naturally endowed as he was, nor may it be the design of Providence to place us in similar offices of honor or of trust, but if his efforts at self-discipline made him much of what he was, and the grace of God did for him still more, let us exercise the same watchfulness, let us pray for the same blessings, and then may we hope to earn a similar character for uprightness, and to meet with the same end. My prayer for all is, that when their end shall come, like the departed, we may find it to be peace, and that all may join at last in the conqueror's song of grace, "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name, O Lord, give all the glory!"

At the close, the choir sang the following Hymn:

FUNERAL HYMN.

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee:
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb,
The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.

Thou art gone to the grave, we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope since the sinless has died.

Thou art gone to the grave, and its mansions forsaking,
Perhaps thy tried spirit in doubt lingered long;
But the sunshine of heaven beamed bright on thy waking,
And the song that thou heardst was the seraphim's song.

Thou'rt gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee and took thee, and soon will restore thee,
Where death has no sting, since the Saviour has died.

The Rev. Jos. C. Huske, of the Episcopal Church, closed the services in the Church with the Apostolic Benediction.

And the body was borne to the Cemetery for interment.

Death of Mr. Dobbin.—We have seldom, if ever, been called upon to notice an event that has caused us more sincere regret—a regret occasioned not simply by our deep sense of the loss which the public has sustained, but in a still greater degree by our feelings of personal respect and friendship for the distinguished dead. Few men, indeed, have ever possessed the power of attracting others to themselves in a higher degree than Mr. Dobbin, and the real secret of his popularity was to be found in his amiableness of character, and the unaffected kindness of his heart. He was truly a *good man*. This was the foundation of his success in life—the motive powers of all his actions. What in others might have been mere fact—the careful avoidance of making enemies, was with him the result of a thorough regard for the feelings of others. We saw him on the eve of his retirement from office, when the ravages of the fatal and insidious disease that terminated his existence were but too apparent to the eye of friendship. Then, as ever, he was cheerful, kind, considerate—thinking more of others than of himself, thoughtful in his inquiries after the men and things of his own home, in which he included every foot of his native State, speaking of what ought to be done for her advancement, and which he hoped to see done, and perhaps assist in doing if God should spare his life.

The same cheerfulness that marked him then, stayed with him to the close. The cheerfulness of a quiet conscience—the peace of a Christian spirit, trusting in its Redeemer, and prepared to live or die as *he* might order—ready to meet the summons whenever it might come—equally ready to do its whole duty upon earth as long as it might be the will of God to continue it here.

The history of Mr. Dobbin is familiar to nearly every citizen of the State. As an advocate at the bar, the representative of his native county of Cumberland in our State Legislature, the member of Congress from his native district, or the influential member of President Pierce's Cabinet, he was always "the right man in the right place," filling every position with honor to himself and advantage to the public. Many a bright luminary has passed from our national sky within a few brief years—some brighter, perhaps, than that which has just set, but none with purer ray or with fewer spots.—*Wilmington Journal.*

In noticing the demise of Ex-Secretary Dobbin, the Raleigh Standard says:

"We had the honor of his personal acquaintance for a period of twelve years, and we know something of his attainments as a statesman, and of his excellent qualities as a man. We have observed him, and been with him in many a scene, calculated to test his disinterestedness, his patriotism, his patience, his sagacity, his fidelity to his friends, and his high moral qualities; and we can truly say, as a matter of strict justice to his memory, that we have never known any man who passed all these tests with more credit or with more honor to himself than he did. He was a party man in the true sense of the term—devoted to his principles, and honestly of the opinion that they were the best for the country,—and he maintained them on all proper occasions with firmness, fearlessness, and force; yet his bearing and manner were such, and he was so exempt from all human bitterness, that his political opponents never thought unkindly of him, but seemed to differ with him with respect and regret.

"James C. Dobbin loved his native State with all the ardor and devotion of a son. He was the constant and active friend of every measure which was calculated to develope her rescources and improve her condition. And while in Washington City, engaged in the discharge of his official duties, surrounded by the circumstances of high position, and wielding a power which pervaded all the States and was felt in every portion of the earth, his native State, his home and friends were still first in his affections. North-Carolina mourns the departure of one of her best and most gifted sons. But he leaves to her a character for statesmanship, for integrity and patriotism, which will long grace her annals; and to his children the legacy of an honorable and spotless name."

A Talented Congress.—A correspondent of the Lowell Journal says, in looking over a list of the members of the Twenty third Congress, which commenced December 2, 1833, and closed March 2, 1835, I was somewhat surprised at the number of members who have filled high positions under our Government. Six members of that Congress, J. Q. Adams, (previous) Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, have occupied the Presidential chair. Five members, Messrs. Calhoun, Johnson, Tyler, Fillmore, and King, have been Vice Presidents; and no less than eight members, Messrs. John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, and Edward Everett have filled the office of Secretary of State. Thirty-two members have been governors of States, and twenty-three members of the House have since served in the Senate.

Gov. Graham, of N. C., Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Fillmore, and the last Whig candidate for Vice-President, is in town, *en route* for Saratoga and Newport.

From the Cheraw Herald.

CHERAW AND COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

To the Commissioners of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad:

GENTLEMEN: Having been recently employed by you to make a preliminary survey of a Railroad Route from the Coalfields on Deep River to Cheraw, in South Carolina, via Carthage; and, in answer to your letter, requesting me at my earliest convenience, to furnish you with as much information as possible, for the purpose of aiding you in selecting stock—

I beg leave to remark, that neither the time nor the means have been sufficient to enable me to make a thorough survey of the country; and, for want of further survey, I am in doubt as to which of several routes on different parts of the line would be preferable; in consequence of which, I will not be able, at this time, to enter into details. The survey was commenced about the 1st of May last, by running a line from Carthage to Chalmers' Landing, on Deep River, which is about ¾ of a mile below the mouth of McLennon's Creek. This point was selected on account of its being a very favorable place for bridging, as well as that a good line for a railroad can be obtained by crossing the river at this place, and then following down on the north bank of the river, thus passing centrally through the Coal Basin.

On the return survey from Deep River to Carthage, a line was traced by means of cross sections, which route is represented on the map accompanying this report by a red line. This red line, as representing the preferred route, follows up the dividing ridge between McLennon's Creek and Crawley's Creek, upon which a road can be built, with a maximum grade of 32 feet to the mile, by making a few curves with a radius of not less than 5,730 feet, without heavy earthwork. This is the longest and heaviest ascending grade against the coal, on the whole line.

The soil on this part of the line, which is 84 miles in length, is a mixture of clay and sand, with slight indications of rock in several places, where excavations may be necessary. The excavation will cost at least 25 per cent. more upon this part of the line, than upon any other part, on account of greater hardness of earth; yet the material is of a character to make a very durable road bed. Large masses of gravel can be procured in the vicinity of the line; and post oak, suitable for cross-ties, is abundant, while every branch and hill side abounds with sand stone of superior quality.

Carthage being a very high point, it will be necessary to pass about half a mile east of the Court House, unless a better line can be had by following up the valley of McLennon's Creek, upon which route it would be well to have an instrumental survey, before final location; for if Chalmers' Landing be determined upon, then the air line to Cheraw would pass considerably to the west of Carthage, and would follow up the valley of the Creek for several miles.

From a point about half a mile east of Carthage, I undertook to run an air line to Cheraw, but owing to imperfect data, the line fell about a mile to the east of Cheraw. The true bearing we find to the south, 29 deg. and 17 min. west—distance 52·48 miles, making the whole distance from Chalmers' Landing to Cheraw 60.73 miles.

The Profile accompanying this report, which is drawn on a horizontal scale of two inches to the mile, and 80 feet to the inch vertical scale, gives to the face of the country, in several places, a very rough and mountainous appearance, while a good line is often within a few hundred feet of the straight line.

On the return survey, the country in the vicinity of the air line between Carthage and Cheraw was thoroughly explored, and cross sections taken where difficulties presented themselves. From these examinations, the lands show that the grading of the sand hills south of Carthage, will be but light work, and that the maximum grade need not exceed 30 feet to the mile, going north or south, provided a few light curves be made. While I would gladly avoid both curves and grades, and adhere to the air line, yet in selecting a Railroad route over a country so varied in its features, sometimes we are running with ridges and vallies, and often crossing them at right angles, or nearly so. A vast amount of time and money may be saved by making digressions, so slight as to be alike free from the danger incident to sharp curves and heavy grades, and that, too, without materially lengthening the Road.

The line which was run from Carthage to Cheraw, crosses the dividing ridge between Wadsworth Creek and Little River, at one of the highest points, as is also the case at the summit of the ridge dividing the waters of Deep River and the Pee Dee. I find that by changing the line either to the east or west, the ground is much more favorable. The best point for crossing this ridge is near the head of Ive's Fork, and thence a straight line to Drowning Creek, just above the mouth of Naked Creek, thence a line running south 29 deg. and 17 min. west, will be upon the most favorable ground, for a distance of 9¼ miles, to a point on the road leading from Fayetteville to Rockingham, at the head of Rooty Branch; thence south 28 deg. west crossing the north prong of Falling Creek, near the mouth of Moody's Branch, and crossing Mark's Creek 200 yards lower down than my line. Thence to Cheraw, at least two routes are practicable. One is to cross White's Creek at some point east of the road leading from Cheraw to Rockingham, thence crossing the Pee Dee at what is called the Shoals and following up the valley of Whortleberry, and passing through the western edge of Cheraw and connecting with the Cheraw and Darlington Road about one mile below the Depot. The other route would be to cross White's Creek near Sweat's Mills, thence passing near Oak Grove Church, and keeping to the east of Husband's Creek, and crossing the Pee Dee above the mouth of Thompson's Creek, and connecting with the Cheraw and Darlington Road near Thompson's Creek Bridge. I consider either of the above routes practicable, but am not now able to give either the preference. Considerable surveying will be necessary before the proper decision can be made.

Also, on that part of the line from Carthage to Deep River, I have good reason to believe from an eye survey, that a parallel line can be had from Carthage, striking Deep River lower down and which would be a continuation of the course from Cheraw to Carthage; at the same time running more in the direction of Raleigh, which I consider a very important matter, as a junction of Raleigh with the Coal Fields must soon be made by means of a railroad, and thus a through connection is made, which will be the most direct Atlantic route from the Northern cities to the Gulf of Mexico. This consideration would justify the building of this link of but little over 60 miles, for there can be no doubt, but that the State of North Carolina, unaided, will build the road from the Coal Fields to Raleigh. A distance of 25 miles is all that is needed to make the connection with the Central Railroad at or near Morrisville. The country was explored last winter by a very eminent Engineer, and reported favorably upon. One other advantage that might be derived from striking Deep river lower down, is, that the distance to Carthage, would be increased and thus the grade diminished.

Until the extreme point be determined upon, the exact location of the air line cannot be known, so that considerable surveying will be necessary along the line, after the terminus has been decided upon. In speaking of these several surveys, I hope you will not conclude that I intend surveying your Road to death, as has been the case on some of your Roads. But I do insist that no money is better spent by a Railroad Company than that applied to surveys, judiciously and skilfully made; for very slight changes in a route for a few miles, will often admit of a better Road at a less cost, (expense of surveys included,) that a hasty locate, without a thorough knowledge of the country. And to furnish you with the probable cost of construction, without having fully decided upon the route, would be to furnish you with amounts without proper data. Thus much I can say, that from the examinations which I have made, I am satisfied that a first class Railroad can be constructed from the Coal Fields to Cheraw at a cost far less than the transportation of coal alone would justify, to say nothing of the other resources of the Deep River Valley.

No section of country in the State, possesses so many advantages for the construction of a Railroad. After passing Carthage, going south the soil is light and sandy, and of easy excavation. On this part of the line, no stone for culverts and abutments can be procured, without very long haulage; so that in the first construction, lightwood will have to be used, which can be so constructed as to be replaced with stone, without interrupting the business of the road. The very best pitch pine is abundant, and being far from market, is as yet unlocked, and almost valueless. Upon Deep River and its tributaries, and especially upon McLennon's Creek, the finest building stone abounds to an almost exhaustless extent. This stone is easily quarried and dressed, and is not surpassed for strength or durability by granite. At the Southern terminus, sufficient quantities of granite can be easily procured for bridge piers, &c.

The cost of bridging will be very light upon this Road, the most expensive being those across Deep River and the Pee Dee. The other streams being small, will require, in most cases, nothing more than trestle work, which, with the exception of that of Drowning Creek, need not be over 150 feet in length. At Drowning Creek, the swamp being low and wide, will require some two feet of water way between abutments. In the vicinity of White's Creek, there are some indications of quick sand, which may require piles to be driven; if so, there is no timber more suitable than the cypress, which is abundant in the swamps of those Creeks.

Allow me to beg your clemency, in offering this brief account of so hurried a survey.

Respectfully submitted.

D. G. McDUFFIE.

Value of Railroads to Farmers.—We notice in some of the agricultural journals complaints of the farmers against railway companies; that they take up the best lands of the farm, do not protect the lands, and often kill the sheep and cattle, and are of doubtful utility. This is a very short-sighted view of the influence of railroads upon the farming interests. By opening new markets for districts remote from the city they often double the value of farms within a few years. Instead of a dull market the farmers all along the line of road find it difficult to meet the pressing demands for milk, butter, cheese, calves, lambs, pigs, and almost every thing that the farm produces. Husbandry thrives under the stimulus of a hungry market. Almost every thing brings cash in hand, instead of the old store pay, with a settlement once a year. Farm lands are in brisk demand, and go up in price forty, fifty, and a hundred per cent. We believe that railroads have added enough to the value of the farms of this country to pay for one-half the original expense of building them, enormous as it is. We were conversing with an intelligent farmer, a few days since, who lives upon the line of the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad. The stock was worthless, and he had lost the six hundred dollars which he had put into it. But he said he considered it one of the best investments he ever made, for it had added ten thousand dollars to the value of his farm. Farmers, then, can afford to put up with the trifling inconvenience of railroads. It is safe for them to subscribe for a share of the stock, according to their means, if they can thereby secure the building of a road and open a ready market for their produce.

N. Y. Times.

From the Presbyterian.

Interesting Incident.—Messrs. Editors.—In last week's *Presbyterian* you gave some facts in reference to the venerable Rev. Mr. Waldo, late Chaplain to Congress. I wish to state an incident which occurred during his late visit to Philadelphia, which may interest your readers.

Mr. Waldo was invited by the Chaplain of the United States Naval Asylum to preach there to the officers and sailors. He gave his hearers an able and instructive discourse from Luke viii. 24. "And they came to him and awoke him, saying, Master, Master, we perish. Then he arose and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water; and they ceased, and there was a calm." At the conclusion he remarked, that he had preached that very sermon *forty-five years ago* on board the United States ship *Constitution* in 1812, then under the command of Commodore Hull; and that he had a curiosity to know whether amongst his present hearers there were any who were then on that ship. If there were such he would be pleased if they would make themselves known to him. After the services, Commodore Stover, the Governor of the Asylum, came forward and told Mr. Waldo that he himself was a midshipman on the Constitution at that time. Three old tars then came forward and took the venerable old man of God by the hand, and told him they were then boys on that ship. The meeting seemed highly gratifying to both parties, and was witnessed with much interest by all present. May the old patriarch's bow still abide in strength.

The Tongue.—A white fur on the tongue attends simple fever and inflammation. Yellowness of the tongue attends a derangement of the liver, and is common to bilious and typhus fevers. A tongue vividly red on the tip and edge, or down the centre, or over the whole surface, attends inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach or bowels. A white velvet tongue attends mental diseases. A tongue red at the lips, becoming brown, dry, and glazed, attends syphus state. The description of symptoms might be extended, taking in all the propensities and obliquities of mental and moral condition.

Scientific American.

An Indian "on' Change."—Yesterday the Merchants' Exchange was visited by a member of the band of Indians now sojourning in our city from a visit to Washington. Of course his mission on 'Change was to beg for money. Among others whom he accosted was a gentleman who wears a very heavy black beard and whiskers. This gentleman sought to amuse himself by tantalizing the Indian, but would give him no money. The indignant red skin finding that he was only being made sport of, pointed to the heavy beard of the gentleman, and turning with an expression of contempt, exclaimed: "Ugh! *Buffalo! Squaw Buffalo!*" Perhaps there wasn't a laugh at the expense of our friend with the hirsute appendage.

St. Louis Republican, Aug. 1.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1857.

☞ Both Editors of the Observer are now absent from their posts,—having left here on Friday last, the Senior bound first for the Mountains of North Carolina, and thence on his usual business trip to the North; the Junior to join his absent family in a distant part of this State. The latter hopes to be away but a short time. In the mean time, their business will be attended to in all its branches by Messrs. J. B. & D. T. Newby, who are fully authorised to make settlements and otherwise to carry on the business.

THE OBSEQUIES OF HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN.—We had time on Thursday for only a few words relative to the imposing ceremonies of that morning, which were concluded but a few minutes before the hour for putting the Observer to press. It is a sad pleasure now to add, that in all our experience of Fayetteville, we have never known a public demonstration of any kind which did so much credit to the head and the heart of its people, as this. It was a universal outpouring of deep respect for the memory of the public officer who had been "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution," of reverence for the unspotted character of the Christian gentleman, and of affection for a true hearted friend. In honoring such a character our people have honored themselves. And all that was done was done with such a cordial sympathy, with such an utter prostration of all party and sectarian feeling, with such a manifestation of a subdued and saddened spirit, as to make one think better of mankind, and to feel that this affliction is already sanctified to the community, individually and collectively.

The assemblage was very great. Every movement was marked by quiet and impressive order. Every thing spoken,—at the Town meeting, at the Bar meeting, and at the Church,—the solemn Hymns, the fervent though extempore and unstudied Appeal to the Throne on high, and the noble Sermon—were in good taste, and overflowing with the feeling of sadness and solemnity inspired by the occasion. Business was entirely suspended—the doors closed, the Church draped in the habiliments of woe. We may never know another like occasion; for it is not twice in a generation that such a man, so loved and honored by all, so without an enemy in all the world, passes away from the midst of a single small community.

We were so struck with the ability and appropriateness of the Sermon, the simple eloquence of the Prayer, and the beauty of the Hymns, that we have applied for copies of them, and publish them in this paper, satisfied that our readers will have reason to thank us for thus presenting them.

In Washington City, on Friday last, the Executive Departments of the Government were closed, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Dobbin.

THE ELECTION

For Congressmen and Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, was held in this State on Thursday last.

In this (the Third) Congressional District there was no opposition to the Hon. Warren Winslow, the present member—although votes were cast in several counties for O. P. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington.

The First and Sixth Districts have been more warmly contested than any others, and have been considered doubtful. We have received no definite returns from the 1st District, but there are reported gains for Shaw (Dem.) in Halifax and Northampton counties. In the 6th District, we are informed by an Extra of Saturday last, from the Winston Sentinel Office, that Alfred M. Scales, Dem., has beat Col. Puryear, the present member. "Scales has an aggregate *clear* gain, over his vote in 1855, of 1227."

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Winslow.	Meares.
Cumberland,	885	219
Sampson,	938	105
Robeson,	697	355
New Hanover,	840	167
Brunswick,	241	164

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Branch.	Scattering.
Wake,	1814	203

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Gilmer.	Williams.
Randolph	1067	635
Chatham	1012	1022
Moore	510	474

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Puryear.	Scales.
Forsyth	877	1042
Stokes		315 maj.
Surry	530	933
Rockingham	382	1401
Davie	548	398
Davidson	1037	767
Alexander	401	417

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

Cumberland Co.—John W. Baker, Jr., C. S. C.; Jesse T. Warden, C. C. C. (See Precinct vote.)

Forsyth—Blackburn, C. S. C.; Stafford, C. C. C.

Randolph—A. J. Hale, C. S. C.; Hoover, C. C. C.

Chatham—Thompson, C. S. C.; Gen. R. C. Cotten, C. C. C. Poll: For Superior Court Clerk—Thompson 1219, Gunter 812. County Court Clerk—Cotten 1061, Wm. Taylor 1034.

Robeson—A. McMillan, C. S. C.; John Hartman, C. C. C. Poll: For Superior Court Clerk—McMillan 666, Wishart 475. County Court Clerk—Hartman 354, Freeman 176, McNeill 211, McNair 259, Rozier 53, McEachern 56, Johnson 64.

Harnett—We have not received the vote of Harnett county, but learn that Gen. A. D. McLean is elected Clerk of the Superior Court, and B. F. Shaw re-elected County Court Clerk.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—We have received the vote of three precincts, (Stewartsville, Laurel Hill and Williamson's,) as follows: For Congress—Winslow 143, Meares 103. Superior Court Clerk—McDonald 222, Cole 90. County Court Clerk—Webb 116, Knight 101, Brown 78, Terry 7. Free Suffrage—Approved 136, Not approved 85. For Subscription to W., C. & R. Rail Road 168, Against Subscription 117.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

Districts	Warden.	Taylor.	McRae.	Baker.	Mims.	Gilliam.	Winslow	Meares.	Approved.	Not approved.	County Court Clerk.	Superior Court Clerk.	Congress.	Free Suffrage.
Fayetteville,	413	173	49	491	190	28	393	131	313	135				
Rockfish,	57	75	5	54	17	3	89	4	83	42				
Gray's Creek,	23	41	3	17	45	00	49	13	41	11				
Cedar Creek,	13	30	6	17	35	3	47	1	46	5				
Locks's Creek,	26	37	13	24	24	4	50	00	42	22				
Flea Hill,	57	43	1	15	40	10	48	5	44	5				
Black River,	55	14	6	53	15	3	21	38	25	25				
Carver's Creek,	18	30	8	8	35	20	55	8	51	5				
Quewhiffe,	3	51	30	15	53	3	68	10	43	37				
Seventy-First,	24	57	18	36	57	3	68	9	51	29				
John Munroe's,	5	15	10	7	20	3	27	00	10	20				
	695	555	151	647	692	80	885	219	759	331				

SAMPSON COUNTY.

	C. C. Clerk.		Congress.		Free Suff.	
	J. R. Beaman.	W. C. Draughon.	Winslow	Meares.	Approved.	Not approved.
Clinton,	170	123	286	12	205	57
Lisbon,	39	4	38	00	38	3
Taylor's Bridge,	95	64	135	2	66	56
Turkey,	3	32	39	1	40	1
Little Cohera,	79	40	108	00	79	29
Honeycutt's,	24	48	71	00	50	11
Piney Grove,	62	26	69	21	66	19
Hall's,	29	31	50	3	37	14
Westbrooks,	87	21	29	1	20	65
Mingo,	69	17	108	6	30	98
Dismal,	34	52	20	56	18	54
McDaniel's,	41	22	35	9	20	26
Total,	752	530	938	111	678	434

VOTE OF MOORE COUNTY.

	Congress.		Free Suff.		S. C. C.	C. C. C.
	Gilmer	Williams.	Approved.	Not approved.	G. S. Cole.	A. H. McNeill.
McNeill's,	23	57	53	15	62	74
Tysor's,	15	10	9	12	23	22
Carthage,	110	133	157	53	240	240
Sloan's,	95	64	82	73	135	142
Pocket,	85	37	32	64	112	110
Sanders',	42	62	68	28	95	97
Sand Hills,	10	49	50	8	51	54
Sheffields,	68	13	14	57	83	85
Ritter's,	62	49	44	47	106	108
	510	474	509	357	907	932

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

Districts	W. H. Toon	W. M. Baldwin	John W. Owen	Thomas L. Vail.	Thomas M. Smith.	Warren Winslow.	O. P. Meares.	A. J. Jones.	Approved.	Not Approved.	County Court Clerk.	Superior Court Clerk.	Congress.	Free Suffrage.
Whiteville,	59	114	10	112	24	113	58	00	151	79				
Pate's,	55	43	1	42	00	39	00	00	30	15				
Tatum's,	55	102	1	91	00	93	00	00	42	42				
Cerro Gordo,	79	31	1	135	00	95	00	00	125	15				
Gum Swamp,	80	47	1	138	00	43	00	00	127	15				
Hickory Hill,	35	4	1	4	00	4	00	00	13	1				
Lee's,	27	1	1	1	00	1	00	00	3	1				
	335	352	16	523	24	507	58	00	491	168				

FREE SUFFRAGE.—We give below the vote for and against Free Suffrage, as far as heard from. From the very small vote given in many of the counties in regard to this measure, we infer that the people felt but little interest in it.

	Approved.	Not Approved.
Cumberland,	759	331
Sampson,	678	438
Wake,	1458	481
Robeson,	644	318
Forsyth,	1173	388
Randolph,	331	1160
Mecklenburg,	670	192
Chatham,	1047	735
Moore,	509	357

WESTERN ELECTIONS.—In Kentucky, Iowa, Alabama, Missouri and Texas, elections have recently taken place. The returns received are almost entirely in favor of the Democracy.

There is a Democratic gain of 3 or 4 members of Congress in Kentucky, perhaps 2 in Alabama and 1 in Missouri. In the Ashland district, in Kentucky, John B. Clay (Dem.) (son of Henry Clay) is elected over Roger Hanson, the American candidate. This is regarded as a great Democratic triumph, as the District gave a majority of 1600 two years ago for the American candidate, and last November gave a majority of 600 for Fillmore and Donelson.

CROPS, &C., IN ARKANSAS.—A letter from a subscriber near Little Rock, Arkansas, dated July 11, 1857, says,—

"Our crops of corn are very good; with one more good rain we will make very heavy crops. Corn will not be worth more than 25 cts. per bushel. Cotton is about two weeks later than usual, but with a late frost we will make good crops, say 1000 lbs. seed cotton per acre.

I think we will have the great Pacific Railroad through this section (if it is ever built.) The Pacific mail will pass through Little Rock. They are now laying the iron on the Memphis and Little Rock R. R. When we get railroads we will have one of the most desirable countries in the world. We have as good soil for corn and cotton as there is in the world, and much more healthy and more easily cultivated than the Pee Dee bottoms."

DR. ROSS ON SLAVERY.—The Publishers, Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have sent us a copy of Dr. Ross's work on Slavery. The book contains the Dr's celebrated speeches before the Presbyterian General Assembly at New York, a series of letters addressed to the Rev. Albert Barnes, &c. &c. Dr. Ross enjoys a high reputation as an able and eloquent Divine, and his powers as a controversial writer developed in this book are said to be remarkable.

The work is on sale at the Book Store.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SALISBURY, Aug. 8, 1857.

Here we are, thanks to a kind Providence, and to the power of that potent agent, steam, in less than 22 hours from Fayetteville. The thought of the 60 miles of stage ride from Fayetteville to Raleigh, occupying 13 of the 22 hours, through a long night, is fresh enough in our minds, as they can understand who have gone through it. The 131 miles from Raleigh to Salisbury, have been pleasant enough *almost* to atone for the wearisomeness of the other. The weather has been cool, there has been no dust, the rail road most delightfully smooth, the cars perfectly neat and comfortable, vegetation of all sorts luxuriant enough to refresh the weary gaze. The best corn I have seen is upon our sands and swamps in Cumberland—a remark which I had occasion to make last year at this time as to the crops on the road to Warsaw. I begin to think, with our late friend Judge Strange, that our sandy lands are better than we claim them to be, or than the public is prepared to admit them to be.

As I said, however, a few weeks ago, the country from Hillsborough to this place is pleasant to look upon. The cultivation is good, the crops good, and the improvements, especially about the Yadkin, better than I have seen elsewhere in the State. It will be still better, for great improvements are going on, all along the line of the road. As to eating upon the route, I need not say that we had and relished a capital supper at our good friend Mrs. Barclay's. We had also an excellent breakfast at Haw River, and are now quartered at a new and very excellent Hotel, "the Verandah," kept by Dr. Happoldt, late of Morganton. It is a pleasure to look at the house, its furniture, and its keepers.

After a quiet "day of rest" here, we hope to start on Monday for Morganton. Our proposed route to Morganton, to Asheville, to the Warm Springs, and to the rail road in Tennessee, involves upwards of 200 miles of stage travel, which I (not to say we) would not have regarded ten or twenty years ago; but the contemplation is rather appalling now, in the fresh memory of our last night's experience, and looking at the mountains which we propose to scale. I hope we shall be able to accomplish it, for I have long had it at heart to go there, that I might enjoy the pleasure of viewing some of the finest scenery in the world, *in North Carolina*. I regret that sickness and other causes (including the difficulty of collecting money earned and due) have delayed my departure full three weeks, and will limit my stay.

I am too weary to have seen much of Salisbury this afternoon, but it shows better than at my glance at it in May last.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—On Thursday last, the vote of the people of Chatham was taken in regard to a county subscription to the Western Rail Road. The vote stood: For Subscription 297, Against Subscription 1548.

REMARKABLE FACTS.—We depart from our usual custom, of alluding as little as possible to the sectional question, so far as to give place to the two annexed articles—one giving an account of an attempt to kill a settlement of free negroes in one of the free States, in which there is such a vast *profession* of regard for the negro; and the other containing the views of an Ohio paper upon the influence of negro settlements in that worst of all abolition States. These articles are suggestive of reflection upon the hypocrisy of the people of the North, and upon the real kindness of the people of the South to the negro race. But we leave all that to the good sense of our readers.

Bloody Riot in Evansville, Indiana—Attack on the Negroes—Desperate Conflict.

From the Evansville Journal, of 27th inst., we glean the following account of a bloody conflict between the whites and negroes of that city. It is as follows:

Our town and vicinity have been under an intense excitement since Thursday last, growing out of the negro violence committed on the Edmonds family, in the bayou.

The admission of the negro to bail and a long series of offences which their neighbors have been treasuring up against the colony of blacks who live in the bottom, some five or six miles below the town, had aroused the people of the neighborhood to a determination to get rid of the clan of blacks at all hazards, and, on Friday night a preconcerted attack was made on them and their dwellings, by a body of white men, gathered no one knows where, numbering fifty or seventy-five. The negroes, it appears, were prepared for them, and had armed themselves, and loop holed their cabins. Which party made the first assault, or fired the first gun, it is not known.

About twelve o'clock at night a brisk fusilade was opened and kept up for some minutes, after which a rush was made at the house, and the door broken in, when a hand to hand struggle ensued, in which bowie knives, clubs and cleavers were the weapons used. Many on both sides were severely cut and beaten. A man by the name of Alexander Maddux received three cuts in the head, one shoulder and arm. Another man by the name of Joseph Glass received a ball in the head. Glass is reported dead, and Maddux in a very critical condition. A German was shot in the thigh, and had one of his fingers shot off. Many others were slightly wounded. It was exceedingly difficult to get at the truth of the matter amid the excitement and conflicting statements. Both parties were seriously beaten in the engagement, but we have not heard of any fatal wounds except those mentioned.

On Saturday the excitement was increased by the above occurrences, and a more serious and a wider combination was evidently forming to drive off or exterminate the blacks, who form a community of one hundred and fifty or two hundred in the bottom. Serious apprehensions were felt that a bloody drama would be enacted. Several judicious citizens addressed a note to Sheriff Gavitt, who, aided by Sheriff Hall and Sheriff McBride, repaired privately to the cabins of the blacks, in anticipation of the movements of the whites, and induced the offending negroes to place themselves under their charge and they were brought to the city in the afternoon, and placed in secure quarters, and out of harm's way. The community, by judicious movement, well executed, have probably been spared a painful and double tragedy.

An old black woman, the mother of the family, received a severe blow upon the head from a gun stock, and a black boy was knocked down with a pistol barrel. One white boy was severely cut on the head from a blow with a cleaver, which left a large lock of his hair and a pool of blood on the floor. Dyle's house is half a mile from the main road, in a secluded spot in the woods. At the time of the attack, the blacks say there were but five or six black men in the house; the other inmates were eight or ten women and children. The house exhibited the marks of rifle balls and charges of shot in four or five different places. The door, which was strongly fastened, was beaten in by a fence rail. The negroes declare they did not fire till after the door was forced open. The other party say the persons shot received their wounds outside the house, and before the door was forced in.

It was expected on Saturday evening that the houses of the negroes would be burnt during the night, but the design seems to have been abandoned, and as the negro men are now in jail, and the public are satisfied that the assailant of Edmunds—in case of his death—will have justice meted out to him, public feeling is satisfied, and no further outrages will be committed.

Why do not Negroes make their Homes among Abolitonists?—The following extract, which we take from an article in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, contains an idea worth looking after:

"There is a remarkable and very suggestive fact in regard to the negro emigration into this State. It is this: Of the twenty-five thousand free negroes in the State, the vast majority reside in counties where there are very few Abolitionists, and which have been chiefly settled by emigrants from the Southern States. These negroes appear to have a great dread of the Abolition counties, they give them a wide berth. Thus; for example, Ashtabula has a negro population of 43, Geauga 7, Trumbull 65. The other counties on the lake have a proportionate number of negroes. These counties are settled almost exclusively by New England emigrants. On the other hand, Ross county, a Virginia settlement, has 1906 negroes; Gallia has 1198, and Hamilton county has over 4000.

"In these counties the negro is regarded as inferior, socially and politically, and the Abolitionist has but a slight hold. What is the cause of this striking discrepancy? Is it that the negro feels and knows his inferiority, and naturally attaches himself to the population which is disposed to regard him as an inferior? Or is it that the whites in the lake shore counties are Abolitionists from an ignorance of the real character of the negro? Certainly there is no better mode of curing a neighborhood of Abolitionism than by inflicting on them a colony of free negroes. The only way in which Giddings can be defeated will be by a few more such philanthropic efforts as those of Col. Mendenhall, in settling a few hundred North Carolina or Kentucky negroes in Ashtabula. If our Southern friends will send us their surplus negro population, let them provide that they may be located among their kind and generous friends in the Western Reserve. Such earnest philanthropy as they profess ought not to be "wasted on the desert."

From the "Transactions of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina," held at Edenton in April last, we extract the following relative to the death of the late Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of this town:

"Dr. Satchwell announced the death of Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Fayetteville, an honorary member of the society, and moved that a notice of the same by Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington, be read before the society, and be published with the transactions. Carried.

"Mr. President: Since the last meeting of the Medical Society, death has removed from among its honorary members, Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Fayetteville.

"He departed this life on the 8th of March last, in the 82d year of his age.

"This venerable octogenarian continued to the last, to be actively engaged in the duties of the profession, which he had almost uninterruptedly practiced for more than half a century.

"A native of the town of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, after obtaining his medical education, he established himself, in the year 1804, in Fayetteville, and continued to reside there up to the period of his death.

"For a long portion of his professional life, and, indeed, until the infirmities of age incapacitated him for the physical labor which it demanded, his practice was probably as extensive and as laborious as that of any member of the profession in the State.

"Though characterized by no remarkable brilliancy of intellect, he possessed a substantial and discriminating mind, and was more conversant with the practical application of his knowledge to the treatment of disease, than he was with theoretical speculations; and it is much to be regretted, that his modest appreciation of himself and of his attainments, should have prevented the publication of the large store of valuable facts, which the observation and experience of half a century must have accumulated.

"In his professinal pursuits, Dr. Robinson was distinguished for his unwearied assiduity, indefatigable perserverence, and self-sacrificing devotion; and by his kind, gentle and sympathizing manners, he won the affectionate regards of his patients, and acquired for himself "troops of friends."

"An acquaintance of many years, and a sense of personal obligation, as one of his numererous patients, on more than one occasion, justifies, I think, while it prompts, the expression of the opinion that he was one of the most benevolent and kindhearted men it has been my fortune to meet with.

"He furnished the best exemplar I have ever seen, of the spirit of the noble maxim of the Roman dramatist:

"Homo sum, humani nihil,
A me alienum puto."

"The following resolutions were offered by Dr. Satchwell, and adopted:

"WHEREAS, in the mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, death has removed, since our last annual meeting, an esteemed honorary member, Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Fayetteville; therefore,

"Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Robinson, the community have lost a kind-hearted, public-spirited citizen, and the profession a devoted and successful practitioner, whose death we record with feelings of sorrow and a due sense of the loss of so worthy and estimable a gentleman.

"Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sympathies in their bereavement, and the desire to mingle our sorrows with theirs at this sad event.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the society, and be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the deceased."

The loss and injury by the late accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad turns out to be nothing like as great as had been apprehended. All who were hurt in any way are out and about. The cars, supposed to have been "smashed up" are hardly the worse, but little even of their glass having been broken. The cost of repairs will be very trifling.—The road was in running order in twenty-four hours. The locomotive even, apart from the broken axle, is hardly the worse.

Wilmington Journal.

NAME OF POST OFFICE CHANGED.—We learn by a letter from the Post Office Department to the Hon. Warren Winslow, that the name of the Post Office heretofore known as Stewartstown, Richmond county, N. C., has been changed to *Linton*.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA!!

NEW YORK, Aug. 5th.—The Cunard steamship *Persia* has arrived with Liverpool dates to Saturday, July 25.

The Government had intimated in Parliament, that there would be no active operations undertaken in China, until the return of Lord Elgin from Pekin, except to destroy the war junks. If his mission be unsuccessful, hostilities will be confined to Canton.

Lord Russell had obtained leave to introduce a new bill for the admission of the Jews. In the meantime Rothschild had resigned his seat, but has been re-nominated, and will probably be re-elected unopposed.

The U. S. Frigate *Susquehanna* had arrived at Liverpool.

The *Agamennon* had sailed for Cork with the submarine cable. The plan for submerging the same has been changed. The Expedition will start from the Irish coast instead of mid-ocean.

France.—Public attention was centred on the recent development of the Italian plot.

Spain.—Spain accepts the mediation of France and England in the settlement of the Mexican difficulties.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25th.—Cotton closed steady. Sales of the week 75,000 bales. Speculators took 12,000; and exporters 4,500 bales. The article had advanced one-eighth. Orleans fair is quoted at 8⅝; Mobile fair 8⅝, middling 8¼; Upland Fair 8⅝, middling 8 3-16ths. The stock of American in port amounted to 423,000 bales.

Money slightly easier. Consols 91⅝a91¾. Bullion in the Bank of England increased 248,000 pounds.

There is a better demand for American State and Railway first class bonds.

How it was Done.—The United States Government recently was looking for a site on Long Island for building fortifications. The price asked for an eligible spot ($120,000) was consented to by Gen. Totten, the chief engineer. Some speculators, hearing what was going on, gave $130,000 for the land, then went to Washington and persuaded the General Government to give $200,000. It is a curious fact that the Government generally pays the biggest price demanded for any thing it wishes to buy, no matter how much its economical scruples were shocked at first at a lower price asked.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Chickens Counted before Hatched.—A very amusing incident took place at the public speaking of the Congressional candidates in Hickman, Kentucky, on Tuesday last. The editor of the Times published an account of the speeches, and how Grimes, his favorite, had used Burnet up, three hours *before* the speaking commenced! Unfortunately for him, Burnet procured a copy of the paper, and was cruel enough to read it to his audience.

MARRIED,

In St. James's Church, Wilmington, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JOHN M. WALKER, of New York, to Miss ELIZA JAMES GIBBS.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., CHARLES LATHAM, son of John and Sarah L. Nutt., aged 1 year, 7 mos. and 6 days.

In Robeson county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of William McKay, Esq.

This amiable and accomplished lady was a native of Virginia, but for several years a resident of this county, where she had secured the love and admiration of a large circle of friends. Although by this afflictive dispensation, they have been made to mourn, "they sorrow not even as others which have no hope." They trust that that sweet voice which so often used to chant the songs of Zion in God's earthly sanctuary, is now attuned to higher, nobler strains in his temple above. Com.

Richmond papers copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C. F. Line. Aug. 9,—Str Flora, with goods for D McNatt, H McRae, A A McKethan, Cane Creek Co, G W Williams & Co, F Smith, J C Smith, J Whitehead, J Evans.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5.—Schrs J C Manson and Laura fm Shallotte. 7.—Schr Henry Hooton fm St. Vincents, Humming Bird and John fm New York. 8.—Schr. Pearl from Jacksonville

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 10.

BACON—	16 a 16½	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	15½ a	Cuba	60 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	20 a 22	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 75 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	7 50 a 0 00	Apple do,	90 a 00
Fine,	7 75 a 0 00	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Scratched,	6 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 20
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 25 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 25 a 0 00
Oats,	60 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	36 a 37
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts not equal to demand.
Cotton—Sales last week at the advance.
Corn—Scarce and in demand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No sales of Turpentine. Spirits 42, a decline of 2 cents. Common Rosin 1 20 to 1 40; No. 1 at $3, 4 50 and 5 50. N. C. Bacon 17 cts for hog round. 2000 sacks Liv. ground Salt sold at 97½. Red Wheat 1 45, white 1 55.

At New York, middling upland Cotton 15¼. Southern Flour 7 45 to 9 50. Corn, Southern white, 95 cts.

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES LAND lying on each side of the Southern Plank Road, about 2 miles from Fayetteville. Enquire of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y.

August 10, 1857. 32-3t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desiring to emigrate to the West, offers for sale his entire LANDS, including about six hundred acres, generally known as Chalk Level, lying in the upper end of Harnett county, 3 miles East of Cape Fear River, and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill. Store, Dwelling, Out-Houses, all in first rate order.

The Store is at a fine business stand, and is not to be excelled by any country store in the State. There are also upon the premises an excellent well of water within 15 or 20 steps of the House, a fine young orchard of Fruit Trees, a Tan Yard in perfect order, which pays well when in operation. Also, a Blacksmith Shop with Tools, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and examine it for themselves. I am determined to sell, and will make terms easy for the purchaser.

A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. The place is one of the healthiest in the Southern country.

August 4, 1857. 32tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will begin on Monday the 21st of September, under the joint charge of Mr. THOMAS J. ROBINSON and Mr. GEORGE A. CAIRNS. The Academy building is pleasantly situated on Hay Mount, and, in its location, combines the advantages of ample room for the out-door exercises of the Students, and freedom from all causes of hinderance in the diligent pursuit of their studies.

It is the desire of the Instructers to make this a *school of high rank*, and they call upon Parents and Guardians to aid them, by their patronage, in the accomplishment of this purpose, believing that there is in Fayetteville and its vicinity a sufficient number of Boys to support such an Institution.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For Primary Students, per session, (20 weeks,)			$12 50
" Advanced English	"	"	18 00
" Classical	"	"	25 00
" Contingencies	"	"	50

One half of tuition fees to be paid in advance.

Semi-Annual reports of the scholarship of each Boy will be sent to the Parent or Guardian.

Fayetteville, Aug. 8, 1857. 32-tO1

Town papers copy.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company will take place in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 29th August.

JAS. G. COOK, Pres't.

August 9, 1857. 32-tm

Carolinian and Argus till Meeting.

TO RENT.

THE STORES and WAREHOUSES belonging to the Estate of John K. McGuire, will be rented on Saturday next, 15th inst. Possession given on 1st September. Renting to take place at 12 o'clock.

At the same time and place, several MULES and HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, &c., will be sold.

☞ The JORDAN DWELLING on Person Street is for Rent. Apply to A. M. CAMPBELL.

Aug. 8. 32-

Carolinian copy.

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 10. 32-

S. J. HINSDALE'S Ague Mixture; also, Champion's Ague Medicine; Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote, and Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 10. 32-

LAUREL HILL LAND FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th August, will be offered for sale about 330 ACRES OF LAND, lying on each side of Jordan's Creek, and upon each side of the Stage Road. There is a Grist Mill on the premises on a never-failing stream, and some other improvements. The neighborhood is one of the best in the State.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Mary Nelson or JAMES BANKS, Att'y.

Aug. 10. 32-2t

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

We have been selling Bœrhave's Holland Bitters for some months: and, although, when it was first introduced, we did not urge its sale, being unacquainted with the article, still we found the public determined to have it, and to meet the demand we have been obliged to purchase more of this article than we ever have of any other patent medicine whatever. Every day brings new testimonials of its efficacy in removing the various complaints for which it is recommended, and in offering it to our customers, we do so with more confidence in its virtues than is due to most preparations of the kind.

GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
184 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill

August 8. 32-2tpd

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at the residence of the Subscriber, —if not previously disposed of,—at public sale, on Thursday the 27th inst.,

300 Acres of Land!

As good as any in the neighborhood for Farming,—a small portion of which is under cultivation. It is located on Lumber River, about three and one half (3½) miles Northwest of Floral College. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the said Land to any person wishing to purchase. Information given to any person addressing the subscriber at Gilopolis, Robeson county, N. C.

ARCH'D McGIRT.

Aug. 3, 1857. 32-2t

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

LINSEED, TRAIN, and LAMP OILS:
White Lead, Chrome Green;
Red " " Yellow;
Prussian Blue, Ultra Marine;
Vermillion, Lakes, Umber;
Sienna, Venetian Red, Shellac;
Red Sanders, Vandyke Brown;
Green and Red Smalts, Ochres, Glues;
Coach, Leather, Brown, Japan and Copal Varnishes;
Paint and Varnish Brushes; Alcohol, Grainers, Blenders, and all other articles used by Painters.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH,
Market Square.

August 3. 30-1m

White Lead and Linseed Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 3.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF LASH & BRO'S No. 1 superior **SMOKING TOBACCO,** just received and for sale at BANKS'S Confectionery, Green Street.

Aug. 4. 31-2t

FLUID AND CAMPHENE LAMPS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT, for sale at a SMALL advance on cost, by JAS. N. SMITH.

Aug. 3. 30-1mi

Congress Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 3.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

LARGE Flat Dutch,
Large English Norfolk,
Large White Globe,
Purple top Ruta Baga,
Early Red Top.

Just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

July 24. 28-tf

S. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 101 WALL STREET,

59-tf NEW YORK.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1857.

Joseph R. Blossom vs. Charles Holland.
Judicial Attachment, Levied on Horses, Mules, and Turpentine Still, belonging to Charles Holland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles Holland, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Holland of the levy on his property, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment will be rendered against him and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June A. D. 1857.

JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

Aug 4. 31-tc

Fire Insurance.

WE refer our readers to the annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, which will be found in another column. This successful institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1819, with a perpetual charter. Its capital is $500,000, and its accumulations exceed $800,000 more, making its entire assets over $300,000, invested as detailed in the statement referred to. These results indicate that during the period of nearly forty years since its organization, (without a single change of its chief officer,) its business has been conducted with judgment and prudence. It has been thus far successful in an eminent degree, discharging, as we are informed, all its obligations by the payment of about *ten million dollars* for losses, without asking a day's delay in any instance. It has had but little litigation, notwithstanding the immense number of transactions made. In order to attain as much *certainty* as possible in such a business as insurance, it has been the practice of the Company, for several years, at great labor, carefully to classify and arrange their risks into about fifty distinct classes, so as to ascertain the amount insured on each class, the amount of premiums received thereon, and the amount of losses upon each. This classification, extending over a long period, and covering property to a very large amount, furnishes reliable data, and presents a sound, substantial basis of actual experience, upon which to conduct its business. Insurance is not a matter of luck or chance, as many suppose; its hazards are ascertainable, and its principles capable of being reduced to a system, the practical working and results of which are as certain as that of any other business. The Ætna Company, by adhering rigidly to its system, and placing its business upon a healthy basis, has obtained the confidence of the community to an extent surpassed by no other Company in the U. States, and has increased its business and its income from year to year with a steady growth. One great source of its security is the wide distribution of its risks—a policy which it pursues with great strictness—limiting the amount to be covered in each locality. By this course it has passed, with comparative impunity, through some of the most sweeping and destructive fires, which have swallowed up other companies less cautious in their business. It is a system like this, based upon experience, which gives stability and soundness to a company, and to the assured confidence and security.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $1,000,000. Assets $1,422,162 11.

T. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. T. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—T. K. Brace, S. Tudor, J. Church, R. Buell, M. A. Tuttle, E. Flower, E. A. Bulkeley, R. Mather, E. G. Ripley, S. S. Ward, H. Z. Pratt, G. F. Davis, A. Dunham, D. Hillyer, T. A. Alexander, W. Kenny.

The Assets are mainly invested in Stocks and Bonds, paying interest, with $172,664 61 of cash on deposite in the Hartford Banks, to meet losses.

Losses due and unpaid—none.

Losses adjusted and not due, $24,313 95.

Losses in suspense, waiting further proof, &c., $75,850 15.

Losses resisted, (suspicions of fraud, &c.) $46,678 72.

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville, N. C. E. J. HALE.

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Retail at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA,
SESSION 1857--58.

THE next Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the 1st of October, 1857, at the College Building, corner of Marshall and College streets, Richmond, and terminate on the 1st of March, 1858.

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy,
by CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine,
by DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy,
by MARTIN P. SCOTT, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
by B. R. WELLFORD, M. D.

Anatomy,
by ARTHUR E. PETTICOLAS, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence,
by LEVIN S. JOYNES, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
by JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy,
MARION HOWARD, M. D.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities and at a very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary. This Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for Clinical instruction.

Many Surgical Operations are performed in the presence of the class, and the Students being daily admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar, not only with the symptoms and diagnosis of diseases, but with its daily progress and treatment.

Amount of Fees for Lectures,	$105 00
Matriculation Fee,	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduating Fee,	25 00

The price of Board, including Fuel, Lights and Servants' attendance, varies from $3 to $5 per week. The Catalogues, containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those who apply for it, or specific inquiries will be answered by letter.

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 9. 24-law8w

CORN.

1200 BAGS CORN, superior quality and good measure, for sale by

WORTH & UTLEY.

July 9, 1857. 24-

BLANKS for sale at this Office

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

NEW SUPPLY OF STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of

STATIONERY,

Embracing Letter, Bath Post, Note and Cap Papers, in great variety; English and French Envelopes, white and colored; Tissue Paper, Gillott's and Perry's Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Red Ink Pens, Ebony Rulers, Ivory and Boxwood Pocket Rulers, Mathematical Instruments in cases, Hand Clips, Pink Tape, Quills, Pen Racks, White Rubber, Sand Boxes, &c.; Banker's Cases, Pocket Memorandums and Pocket Books; Yankee and French Pencil Sharpeners; Cloth Stretchers, for marking with indelible ink; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Portfolios; Maynard & Noyes and Davids' Inks, &c. Also, 1 Case superior English SLATES, assorted sizes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2, 1857.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

M. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

Type Foundry and Printer's Emporium,
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

WM. HAGAR, Jr., & CO.,

338 Gold Street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise their friends and the Printing Interest generally, that since the late fire, which injured only the manufacturing department of their establishment, they have entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of the opportunity to introduce

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequalled facilities for producing

TYPE

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accurateness and promptness. Our NEW SPECIMEN BOOK, (just issued,) will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

MACHINE AND HAND

HOES', ADAMS', **PRESSES** TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES',

Chase's Diamond Press,

(of which we are sole agents in this city;) and of every other maker in the United States: Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood,) Chases, Furniture, &c. Orders will be filled for Paper, Cards, and Printer's Stock of every kind.

Electrotyping and Stereotyping in all their Branches.

☞Type Copper-Faced to order.

Old type received in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound, if delivered in sixty days from the date of purchase: if later, but six cents per pound.

Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

SECOND-HAND PRESSES (Machine and Hand) usually on sale. WM. HAGAR, Jr., & CO.

WM. HAGAR, JR.] [JOHN HAGAR.

July 8. 23-3t

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1857;
Kane's Arctic Exploration; Draper's Physiology;
The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster;
The American Sportsman, by Lewis, illustrated;
A New Life of Summerfield, by Willet;
Count Hugo, the Miser, &c., by the same author;
The Torch Light;
Tuck's Selections for Sabbath Reading;
Brown's Bible Dictionary;
The American Debater; Upham's Mental Philosophy; Alexander's Moral Science; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS

Com. Perry's Japan Expedition, illustrated.
Collier & Jewett's Edition of the Original Text of Shakspeare's Plays Restored.
Farmingdale; The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs; The Curse of the Village, &c.;
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; Barnes' Notes on the Books of Job and Revelations; Half Hours with the best Authors,—Knight's London Edition, 2 vols.; Half Hours with the best Poets.
Revolutions in Europe, down to 1849.
Webster's University and Family Pronouncing Dic'y
Juvenile and School Books, Stationary, &c

Just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov 17

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language;
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Beaumarchais and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Ready Reckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857.

The Course of Study is thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded, on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
Greensboro', N. C.

July 13, 1857. 24-2m

Spring Stock, 1857.

E. F. MOORE,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Has just received in Store,

215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy
35 " and hhds. of Sugar, ass'td
75 Sacks Rio Coffee, "
200 " Salt.
50 Boxes Soda Biscuit
Candies, Soaps, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on liberal terms.

March 10, 1857. 89tf

FOR SALE.

STEEL'S PATENT CUTTING KNIFE. An article much more highly approved, by all who have tried them, than any other now in use. Apply to

B. ROSE.

July 8, 1857. 23-6w

JOHN D. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Richmond, Anson and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive strict attention.

June 18, 1857. 17-3m

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S
CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.

ROBT MITCHELL.

May 4, 1857. 5tf

GUANO! GUANO!!

THE undersigned asks the attention of Farmers, Planters and Dealers to his Stock of best quality Guanoes, all of which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

"A" PERUVIAN GUANO of the latest importations and best quality.

"AA" MEXICAN GUANO of the best cargoes imported.

COLUMBIAN GUANO, very rich in Phosphates.

Also, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, &c.

Purchasers may rely on having their Guano shipped in prime order and in superior bags. The general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by the Subscriber, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that all articles sold by him will be found as represented.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Nos. 4 and 6 Hollingsworth Street,
Near Pratt Street Wharf,
Baltimore, Md.

July 1. 27-3m

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on the corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, next door to H. & E. J. Lilly's. Apply to Dr. FOULKES.

July 20. 26-

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them. J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

HAWKS'S HISTORY.

THE Subscriber, Assistant Agent for procuring subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History, gives notice that he will attend the County Court of Duplin on the 3d Monday in July inst., the County Court of Chatham, on the 2d Monday in August, the County Court of Sampson on the 3d Monday in August, and the County Court of Johnston on the 4th Monday in August. He will be provided with a Subscription Book, and with copies of the 1st volume in the several styles of binding, for delivery.

C. PRICE.

July 4. 22-

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN,
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers are desirous to settle with all persons to whom they are indebted; and those indebted to them will find their accounts made out. They respectfully call upon all such to come forward at this the end of their fiscal year, and pay up. Every man should settle his accounts at least once in every year. E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1857.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856 6-tf

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,
BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.

March 21, 1857. 92tf

J. M. Newby,
WITH
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Elegant Ready-made Clothing,
NOS. 258, 259 AND 260 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

May 25, 1857. 11-3m

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject I ever had in my hands."

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 20.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

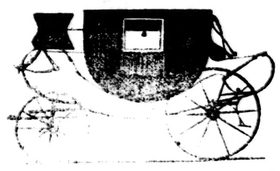
To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOLT.

Oct. 22. 50-tf

☞ Harper's Magazine for July,

Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 86tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 27. 51-

"The Old North State in 1776," by

Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.

Further Supplies of Books.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, by Bishop Hopkins;
Praed's Poetical Works; Milleduluia, from Notes and Queries; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Mitchell's Travellers' Guide; Questions to Jacobus' Notes; Medical Books; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2, 1857.

NEW BOOKS.

HARRIET LEE'S Canterbury Tales: Love after Marriage, by Mrs. Hentz.

Also, a new supply of Standard MEDICAL WORKS: The Presbyterian Psalmodist, round and character Notes. E. J. HALE & SON.

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, and will promptly fill orders for

North Carolina Supreme Court Reports,

in sets or in single volumes. Iredell's Digest and Digested Manual. Jones's Digest. Revised Statutes of North Carolina. Wiley's New Form Book.

STORY, on Sales, Bills, Contracts, Partnership, Agency, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleadings.

ARCHBOLD, on Practice, Criminal Practice and Pleading, Landlord and Tenant.

CHITTY, on Contracts, Criminal Law, Blackstone, Medical Jurisprudence.

SUGDEN, on Vendors and Property.

POWELL, on Mortgages, and Contracts.

SMITH, on Actions at Law, Master and Servant, Landlord and Tenant, Chancery Practice.

SANDERS, on Pleading and Evidence, Uses and Trusts, Reports.

RUSSELL, on Arbitration, Factors, Crimes.

HOFFMAN'S Legal Study, and Masters in Chancery.

WILLIAMS on Personal Property.

WHEATON'S Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

WHARTON, on American Law of Homicide, Medical Jurisprudence, State Trials in the United States, American Criminal Law, Law Dictionary.

Stephen on Pleading, Roper on Legacies, Dart on Vendors, Fearne on Remainders, Edwards on Bailments, Coke upon Littleton, (Hargrave and Butler's) new edition, Kent's Commentaries, Curtis's ditto, Dart's Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate, Adams' Equity, Troubat's Law of Limited Partnership, Hughes' Equity Draughtsman, Phillips and Amos on Evidence, Gresley on Law of Evidence, Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes, Domat's Civil Law, Lewis's U. S. Criminal Law, Daniell's Chancery Practice, Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, Atherley on the Law of Marriage, Collyer on Partnership, Greenleaf on Evidence, Oliver on Conveyancing, Curtis's Conveyancer, Burrill's Law Dictionary, Cruise on Real Property, Tayler's Law Glossary, Crabb on Real Property, Reeves' Domestic Relations, Byles on Bills, Bell on Sale, Lee on Arbitration of Titles, Sharswood's Professional Ethics, Barton's suit in Equity, Wills on Circumstantial Evidence, Comyn's Landlord and Tenant, Watson on Arbitration, Harron Discovery, Oliphant on Horses, Whitworth's Equity Precedents, Morris on Replevin, Gresley's Equity Evidence, Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, Mathew's Presumptive Evidence, Robertson on Succession, Ellis on Insurance, Lewis on the Law of Perpetuity, Phillimore on Domicil, Cary on Partnership, Wilson on Uses, Fell on Guarantees, Newland on Contracts, Tamlyn's Chancery Evidence, &c.

These or other Law Books ordered will be supplied to the Professsion in any part of the State on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45-tf

LAW BOOKS.

SEDGWICK on the Statutory and Constitutional Law; Chitty on Pleading; Newland on Contracts; Phillipps and Amos on Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Mitford's Chancery Pleadings; Hill on Trustees; Lube's Equity Pleading; Adams's Equity, &c.

Further supplies of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

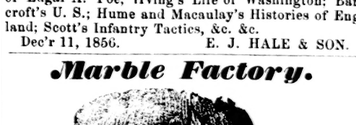
MEIGS on Diseases of Children;
" " Woman and her Diseases;
" " Childbed Fevers;
" " Obstetrics;
Dunglison's Human Physiology;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Practice of Medicine;
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
Pereira's do. do.
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" " Diseases of Women, by Condie;
" " Midwifery do.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence;
Taylor's do. do. by Hartshorne;
" on Poisons;
Dewees on Children;
" Females;
Miller's Surgery, by Sargent;
Neill on the Arteries, Nerves, and Lymphatics;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
U. S. Dispensatory, by Wood and Bache;
Watson's Practice;
Bartlett's Treatise on Fever;
Williams and Clymer on the Respiratory Organs;
Eberle's Therapeutics;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Solly on the Human Brain;
Burrows on the Cerebral Circulation;
Gerhard on the Chest;
Fowne's Chemistry for Students;
Murphy's Review of Chemistry for Students;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Bartlett on the Certainty of Medicine;
McClellan's Surgery;
Hope on the Heart;
Kirke's and Paget's Physiology;
Anatomical Atlas, by Henry H. Smith;
Weber's Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body;
Gunn's Domestic Medicine;
Children, their Diseases and Management, by Dr. Shew;
Health, Disease and Remedy, by Dr. Moore;
Simon's Family Medicine;
Domestic Medicine, Surgery, &c.,
" " and Household Surgery, by Thomson and Smith;
The Preservation of Health, by Dr. Warren;
Theory and Practice of Hydropathy, by H. Francke.

E. J. HALE & SON

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf.
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico;
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate, 2 vols;
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay;
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1855;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Abbott's Histories;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut Maury,
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia;
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns,
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated;
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson;
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth;
Addition, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Hallam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye;
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis;
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various styles of binding; The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct. 29. E. J. HALE & SON.



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$500,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all time, sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent

Recollections of a Life Time, or Men

and Things I have seen, by S. G. Goodrich, Author of Peter Parley's Tales; Paul Fane, by N. P. Willis; Letters of Lady Montagu, Edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale; The Humors of Falconbridge, illustrated; The Adventures of Gerard, the Lion Hunter.

Also, further supplies of the Lion of Flanders; The Curse of the Village; Ernest Linwood; The Rival Beauties; The Wife's Trials; The Torch Light; Romance of the Harem; The Old Vicarage; Mrs. Lee Hentz's Novels, 50 cts. a vol., &c. The Miscellaneous Works of Edgar A. Poe; Irving's Life of Washington; Bancroft's U. S.; Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Scott's Infantry Tactics, &c. &c.

Dec'r 11, 1856. E. J. HALE & SON.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Harnett on the 14th of September next, 100 ACRES OF LAND the property of Gilbert McInnis, dec'd, situated on the North-west side of the North Prong of Anderson Creek,—on a credit of 6 months to the highest bidder Note and security. M. McINNIS, Adm'r.

July 17. 26-tf&S

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated in the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torry," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. The spot command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 00
" " week,	5 00
" " month,	15 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	50 cts
" " week,	2 00
" " month,	6 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 29-6tS

5000 ACRES OF GEORGIA LAND
FOR SALE

PLEASANTLY situated on the Ockmulgee River, three miles above the mouth of the Oconee River, —200 Acres under a high state of cultivation, well improved, comfortable buildings, pure free-stone water, and as healthy as any place in Georgia. Steamboats touch at a landing belonging to the premises nearly during the business season, en route from Savannah to Hawkinsville. The Pine Land is heavily timbered with Pitch and Yellow Pine. The Low Lands abound in an abundance of Oak and Cypress timber. Any person wishing a situation for farming purposes, timber getting, or a turpentine location, this situation cannot be surpassed. Terms easy. For further particulars address me at Boxville, Montgomery County, Ga.

A. G. McARTHUR

July 17, 1857. 26-3monthsd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1857.

Calvin Williams vs. James Lewis and wife Patsey. Caveat of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elizabeth Hargis's heirs, parties to this suit, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the heirs of the said Elizabeth Hargis to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to see the proceedings in the above case, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, on the 2d Monday in May, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

22-6w] W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

$125 REWARD

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM: said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him: and also $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNIS.

May 16, 1857. 87tf

342 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to change his location offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 342 Acres, lying in Robeson County, joining the lands of Malcom McBryde, R. D. McNeill, and others. Said lands are unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood for agricultural purposes. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

To a man with a small capital the situation affords advantages seldom met with in any part of the country. Any person wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber, two miles North of Randalsville, or on John G. Cook, Esq. Fayetteville.

ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.

Randalsville, Robeson Co., N. C., July 7, 1857. 24-tf

4000 Acres Land for Sale.

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond, and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.

D. P. RAINWATERS.

June 16, 1857. 20*3m

Carolinian 3 months.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to